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TASS INTERVIEWS GORBACHEV ON MORATORIUM

LD131710 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 13 TASS -- Follow Mikhail Gorbachev's answers to questions from a TASS correspondent.

Question: How would you evaluate the reaction in the world to the new Soviet initiative -- the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions?

Answer: If one is to speak of the sentiments of the public at large, it appears that there is every ground to say that the new initiative of the Soviet Union, which has unilaterally discontinued any nuclear explosions and urged the United States to follow suit, has been received with approval in the world. In many countries, including the United States, prominent statesmen, political and public figures declare in support of the idea of a moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and urge also other nuclear powers to follow the USSR's example. Our proposal concerns a concrete, tangible measure. People see in it a hope for slowing down and then discontinuing the nuclear arms race.

I know that our initiative is not to the liking of everyone. Those in the West who have linked their policy with a further intensification of the arms race and who derive considerable profits from that do not want an end to nuclear tests. They oppose the moratorium because they do not want the nuclear arms assembly lines to come to a standstill. They cling to unattainable illusions of gaining military superiority one way or another. At the same time they are busy spreading yarns about the Soviet Union's policy, including in connection with our announced moratorium on nuclear explosions.

This was an honest and open move on our part. We introduced the moratorium being deeply convinced that it is essential to take practical measures with a view to stopping the build-up of nuclear arms and their further sophistication. We had no intention at all of placing the U.S. leadership in a difficult position. The President of the United States was notified in advance of our action by a letter in which we suggested that the American side act in an analogous way. One would like the U.S. leadership to respond positively to this call of ours. Public pronouncements by officials in Washington on the moratorium issue create the impression that they in Washington, unfortunately, are now preoccupied mostly with finding the most adroit ways of evading such a response. I will not make a mistake if I say that a different attitude is being awaited in the world.

Question: President Reagan recently said that the United States could not afford a moratorium on nuclear tests because it should complete its nuclear programmes. In so doing he asserted that the Soviet Union had completed an intensive series of nuclear explosions and could permit itself a respite. Is that so?

Answer: The decision on the unilateral discontinuation of nuclear explosions was made by the Soviet leadership after a thorough and comprehensive study. It was not an easy matter at all to take such a step. In order to introduce the unilateral moratorium we had to interrupt the testing programme, leaving it unfinished.

In the course of the current year before the moratorium was announced, practically the same number of nuclear explosions were carried out in the USSR as in the USA. If one is to speak of all nuclear tests which have been held until now, their number was much greater in the United States than in the USSR. And they in the White House know it.

But when taking the decision on the unilateral moratorium, the Soviet Union was guided not by arithmetics, but by principled political considerations, by the striving to help end the nuclear arms race and to induce the USA, as well as other countries possessing nuclear weapons, to make such a step.

Our goal is the complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon testing, and not some respite between explosions.

An opinion is being expressed that the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions supposedly does not meet the interests of the United States. But a moratorium is an important step on the way to an end to the further sophistication of lethal nuclear weapons. Besides, the longer the period without tests, the more rapid will be the process of "ageing" of the stockpiled weapons. And finally, a moratorium creates more favourable conditions for reaching agreement on the termination of nuclear tests and for making headway towards the elimination of nuclear weapons altogether.

The question arises: What in this matter does not meet the interests of the United States, of the American people? This road does not suit only those who count on power pressure and who devise plans to create ever new types of nuclear weapons on earth and who have set themselves the aim of starting an arms race in outer space. But what does this have to do with the genuine interests of strengthening peace and international security, the striving for which has been repeatedly stated by Washington?

Attempts are being made to explain this unwillingness to end nuclear tests by a "lag" of the United States in the field of nuclear arms. But this is only a pretext. There used to be talk about a "lag" in bombers and later on -- in missiles. However, every time that was a deliberate deception which was admitted afterwards by the people in Washington themselves. In other words, talk about a "lag" begins whenever there is striving to achieve military superiority and when there is no real desire to solve arms limitation issues. It is precisely on these matters that decisions should be taken by the political leadership, and not on the basis of myths being created about the "Soviet threat," but proceeding from the real situation and the genuine security interests of one's country and the interests of international security.

Question: How do you visualize the problem of verification in the context of the proposal to end nuclear explosions?

Answer: The scientific and technical possibilities existing in this country, in the United States and in other countries provide the necessary degree of confidence that a nuclear explosion, even of a small yield, will be detected and will become known. Those who say to the contrary know that that is not so.

Unilateral steps to end nuclear explosions cannot, of course, solve to the end the problem of a complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon testing. An international agreement is essential for the problem to be solved once and for all. Apart from appropriate obligations, it would also contain an appropriate system of verification measures -- both national and international ones. In short, we are for a verification of the ending of nuclear explosions but we are against the cessation of tests being substituted by their continuation in the presence of observers.

It must be recalled that the problem of the complete and general ending of nuclear weapon testing is by no means a new one. Several years ago it was considered in detail during the tri-partite talks between the USSR, the USA, and Britain. Questions of verification were also discussed there in the most detailed way. In many respects the sides were close to mutual understanding. But the United States broke off the talks because the limitation which were being worked out hindered the Pentagon's plans.

We repeatedly suggested to the United States that the talks be resumed. And today as well we are calling on it to resume them and achieve the complete cessation of nuclear weapon testing. The holding of such talks and the achievement of results at them would be much easier in conditions when the USSR and the USA would not be conducting nuclear tests. However, the United States does not want to return to the negotiating table.

And this means that it is exactly the United States that does not want either an end to nuclear tests, or a reliable system of verification. No other conclusion can be drawn.

It is sometimes said that the question of ending nuclear weapon testing should be considered at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Well, we are prepared to discuss it there as well. But in Geneva, the United States and other Western countries have been sabotaging the conduct of such talks for a long time already. Therefore, the point is not where to consider the cessation of nuclear weapon testing. What is important is to consider the problem seriously and without delay, with a view, among other things, to tne forthcoming Soviet-American meeting.

Question: Is it possible nonetheless, in your view, to expect a positive solution to the question of nuclear tests?

Answer: Yes. I think it is. Although present attitude of the United States to our proposal does not inspire optimism, one would not like to lose hope. Because of the following. Too great is the responsibility resting with the Soviet Union and the United States for them to evade a solution to major security matters.

What we suggest is a real possibility to stop a further build-up of nuclear arsenals and to tackle in earnest the solution of the task of their reduction and ultimately their elimination.

PROGRESS AT MBFR TALKS DEPENDS ON NATO ATTITUDE

PM131513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by V. Kashirin: "Do the NATO Leaders Want Success in Vienna?"]

[Text] The Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe are one forum where Soviet representatives together with delegations from the fraternal countries are waging a persistent struggle for headway on the path of military detente.

Why the Marathon?

The Vienna talks opened 30 October 1973. Since then the old-world Hofburg palace has witnessed over 30 rounds and still no end is in sight. Why?

The start of the Vienna dialogue seemed promising. During preliminary consultations which ended in the Austrian capital in the summer of 1973, the subject matter of the talks was defined (it is described by the forum's official name, cited above) as was their common task, helping to create more stable relations and to strengthen peace and security in Europe while observing the principle of not impairing the security of any country.

At the same time, the borders were delineated for the region of the reduction and for the application of measures related to this reduction: the totality of the terroritories of the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR and also the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. It was also decided that not only the armed forces personnel but also the armaments of the states with troops in central Europe, to wit the USSR, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR on the one hand and the United States, Britian, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, and Luxembourg on the other, would be subject to reduction. These countries were called the direct participants in the talks while the others (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Italy, Norway, Denmark, Greece, and Turkey) had special status.

Finally it was stipulated later that, as a result of all reductions, the total numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO Armed Forces in Central Europe should be reduced to equal collective levels; 900,000 men each, including 700,000 ground troops for each side.

The main task of the Vienna talks, halting the buildup and reducing the concentration of armed forces and armaments in central Europe without impairing anyone's security, thus gained the necessary conditions for its solution. And had the West displayed due political will, a mutually acceptable accord could have been reached long ago. That did not happen. Moreover, through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies the talks have been deadlocked for a long time. The recently completed 36th round also failed to make any headway.

It is not the numerous disputes and complications which depress world public opinion everywhere. As is well known, talks do not usually proceed smoothly, especially on such a complex issue. But the trouble is that obstacles in Vienna are being created artificially, exclusively to vindicate the reluctance of the United States and its allies to reach an agreement with the Warsaw Pact states on the basis of the principle of parity and identical security.

Two fundamentally different approaches toward the implementation of the talks' mandate appeared long ago in Vienna. Proceeding from the approximate equilibrium which has formed between the two military groupings in central Europe, the socialist countries have suggested a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments on the basis of equal numbers or an equal percentage.

Washington and its partners have set themselves a totally different goal. Here it must be noted that the forces which are blocking the success of the important talks are directing the actions not only of the U.S. delegation but also of a number of delegations of the West European NATO countries. In particular the position of official Bonn, which is giving a hostile reception to any proposals which restrict the Bundeswehr even slightly, is far from constructive.

In brief, the NATO side is "borrowing" the worst experience of other talks on problems of military detente. It invariably tries to foist onto the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states inequitable conditions and restrictive commitments which, if they were realized, would create unilateral military advantages for NATO.

The Same "Figures Barrier"

The notorious "concept of disproportions" serves as the political and propaganda justification for the NATO officials' claims. According to this concept, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have a substantial superiority in central Europe in terms of the numbers of armed forces and the quantity of their main conventional armaments and therefore should reduce their troops in far greater volumes than the NATO countries.

Yet the "figures discussion," which has been going on for several years with regard to the numerical strength of each side's armed forces in the area of reduction and during which there has been on two occasions, in 1976 and 1980, an exchange of figures on each side's troops, has merely confirmed the existence of approximate parity. For instance, as of 1 January 1980, NATO had 991,000 men in Central Europe, including 792,500 in the ground forces. The total numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact countries in this region as of 1 August 1980 (after the Soviet Union had unilaterally withdrawn 20,000 troops from GDR territory) was 979,000, including 796,700 in the ground forces.

The Western demands, deliberately unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact, on the question of monitoring the agreement's fulfillment are another serious obstacle. These claims were formulated in concentrated form in the "package" of accompanying measures submitted by the NATO countries. It contains, for instance, demands such as the monitoring of extra-garrison activity of troop formations beginning at division level, the extension of control beyond the agreed region of reductions, including the USSR's eight western border military districts, and ground and air inspections. In brief, the NATO countries were guided not by interests in achieving a mutually acceptable accord, but by a desire to control virtually the entire military activity of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces.

The obstructionist nature of the NATO countries' stance is also making itself felt in the persistent refusal to reduce armaments together with troops, and to limit the numerical strength of their air forces to 200,000 men and the size of military exercises to a ceiling of 40,000-50,000 men.

In an attempt to overcome the deadlock and above all the "figures barrier," the socialist states suggested a different approach in February 1983, a simple and practical one which would open the way to reaching an agreement. Its thrust is to stop the futile "figures discussion" and for each side to reduce its troops in central Europe as much as is needed to reach a lower level, the same for NATO and the Warsaw Pact, enshrined in a treaty, 900,000 for each alliance. To develop this proposal and to give it a basis in treaty and law, on 23 June 1983 the socialist countries submitted the draft "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe." But this initiative of the Warsaw Pact states failed to meet with a positive response from their Western partners in the talks. Their proposal in reply, made in April last year, does not help to bring the sides' positions closer and on a number of issues it even sets them back.

The Point of the New Step

The lack of any prospect of reaching a broad-scale agreement in Vienna, would only please the adversaries of detente, if it could please anyone at all. That is why the socialist countries have taken a step on the path of seeking at least a partial agreement. The USSR and its allies, while leaving in force their draft agreement, submitted, on 14 February 1985, a draft "basic provisions of an agreement on an initial reduction of ground forces and armaments in central Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States and a subsequent nonincrease in the levels of the sides' armed forces and armaments in this region."

What specifically are the Warsaw Pact countries now proposing?

First, that within a year of the agreement coming into force the USSR and U.S. troops in central Europe be reduced by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively in the form of combat units and their standard weaponry; up to 10 percent of these reductions could be carried out in the form of individual servicemen.

Second, upon the completion of the projected reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops, all states involved in the agreement would undertake, on a collective and national basis, not to increase the level of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe for the next 2 years.

Third, alongside the use of national technical means of control at the sides' disposal, specific measures for ensuring the agreement's fulfillment are planned such as the exchange of lists of units subject to reduction and withdrawal; reciprocal notification of the beginning and end of practical reduction measures; and the creation by each side, for the withdrawal period, of three or four observation posts through which the troops subject to reduction would be withdrawn.

The draft stipulates that after it has been implemented, talks on further, larger reductions would be continued until the ultimate aim was achieved, establishing equal collective levels for the sides' armed forces in central Europe at a lower level.

The point of the Warsaw Pact countries' new proposal is that it makes it feasible to achieve the first specific results on the way to practical reduction of the excessive concentration of troops and armaments in the center of the continent. This is the best that can be done in the present situation at the Vienna talks. Take note: The socialist countries' proposal focuses attention on those elements on which it is possible to have an agreement right now.

The achievement of the first specific positive result in Vienna, even in the form of a partial agreement, would be of important military-political and psychological significance. The level of military antagonism in central Europe would be substantially reduced (by 33,000 men). For the first time in several years, a limit would be set on the buildup of armed forces and armaments. Mutual trust would be strengthened and the prestige of the talks themselves would be asserted. The situation on the continent would improve.

Some 6 months have elapsed since the socialist countries' new proposal was submitted. But the NATO countries have still not voiced a principled attitude toward it. During the recent round of talks they kept to their old, stagnant positions. Hackneyed allegations that the so-called "geographical factor" operates in the Warsaw Pact's favor were again put into play. (The thrust of this factor is that the USSR is in the immediate vicinity of the reduction zone while the United States is separated by an ocean; but here it is "forgotten" that nine NATO states are adjacent to this zone). There was talk of the "inexpediency" of resolving the question of reducing or not increasing armaments; of the "inadequacy" of the monitoring measures proposed by the socialist countries; and so forth.

In brief, the last round showed that neither the United States nor its closest allies want to do anything really substantial to reduce the level of military antagonism. The only thing the NATO leaders would not object to is that the Vienna talks lead to a certain reduction in the numerical strength of military personnel alone. But here too, terms unacceptable to the socialist countries have accumulated, terms in the nature of hypertrophied monitoring measures which have nothing in common with the interests of normalizing the situation in Europe.

The Western countries' obstructionist line in Vienna and the unilateral nature of their positions, like their reluctance to seek mutually acceptable decisions, are no accident. They are a continuation and reflection of NATO's military-political concepts and practical actions, which are in flagrant contradiction with the talks' aims and point. One cannot fail to see that the material military preparations and accelerated programs for the technical updating and qualitative improvement of the armaments of the armies of all leading NATO countries are by no means aimed at curbing and restricting the growth of armed forces and armaments, but at their all-around buildup. The Western delegations' approach in Vienna is increasingly adapting to the NATO bloc's long-term military planning, which is pursuing the unrealizable goal of military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

Without forgetting the interests of reliably safeguarding their defense capability, the socialist countries, at the same time, have done and are continuing to do everything possible to curb and limit the arms race through sensible agreements. But headway, including on the "Vienna salient," does not depend only on the Warsaw Pact. Let the NATO states stop pretending that there is absolutely no need for them to make adequate constructive efforts to achieve mutually acceptable solutions and a positive result at the Vienna talks. There is a possibility of making headway in Vienna. It depends on whether the NATO countries finally give a constructive reply to the socialist countries' recent proposal. This reply will show whether the NATO countries want the talks to succeed.

U.S. RADAR FACILITY WILL 'VIOLATE' ABM TREATY

LD140545 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 14 TASS -- The United States Space Command has announced the establishment of the 9th missile battery to be fitted out with a large Pave Paws type radar that can be used for anti-missile defence, reports the newspaper AEROSPACE DAILY.

The construction of the radar facility is being carried out at the U.S. Air Base of Robins, Georgia. The new unit will be integrated in the first space wing of the Air Force.

The construction of Pave Paws Stations will enable the Pentagon to create a radar network covering a large part of U.S. territory.

Once it is fully implemented, the programme will directly violate that U.S. pledges under the ABM treaty limiting anti-missile defences.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN CRITICIZED

GF140814 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Imperialists Are Turning Pakistan Into Their Military Base"]

[Text] Dear listeners: A while ago, as a result of talks between the United States and Pakistan, a new 6-year military pact was arranged. The reason for this plan being implemented is that the deadline for the last 5-year pact occurs this year.

In accordance with the current pact, the United States has given Pakistan a large quantity of arms and weaponry and continues to do so. Washington in return has access to some Pakistani military installations, including those near its border with Iran. For example, according to Indian press reports, Ormara Port has been turned into a U.S. naval military base. The ships stationed at this port cruise the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. In Pasni, American military personnel use the facilities belonging to Pakistan. In Gwadar, a large electronic espionage center has been set up by the Pentagon and U.S. military planes are constantly landing at the (Divini) airport.

The organized flow of U.S. arms to Pakistan, which encourages the limitless military whims of the military regime in Islamabad, cannot be anything but worrying to the neighboring countries.

The turbulent situation on the borders between Pakistan and India, where Islamabad carries out more and more military and provocative actions, is the direct result of an increase in the arms flow to Pakistan. The increase in actions by groups of Afghani bandits who have holed up in Pakistani territory against the Afghan government also has a direct connection with the delivery of U.S. arms to Pakistan.

Some of the U.S. arms and ammunition are placed at the disposal of the bandits who infiltrate deep into Afghani territory and carry out acts of sabotage. It is necessary to mention that the 20,000-man Pakistani special forces are fully equiped with U.S.-made arms.

This force was created on the direct orders of Washington after the fall of the monarchy in Iran so that it could defend U.S. interests in Southeast Asia until the arrival of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and then to enter into combat alongside the U.S. troops.

The purpose of the Pakistani special forces is not a secret to anyone. Recently, every time the situation in the Persian Gulf darkened, this force was on full alert.

Dealing with the Pentagon delivery of [word indistinct] to some of the Pakistani military bases, it must be said that several yars ago a special central command base was established in the United States. All of the so-called 200,000 troops of the Rapid Deployment Force of the United States is under the command of this base. They must carry out acts of suppression in any part of the world considered by the U.S. Government to be of vital interest to the United States.

The eastern division of the Central Command base is in Pakistan, and Washington has reached a special agreement with Pakistan to use Pakistani territory as a special base for the genderme troops of the Rapid Deployment Force. Pakistani territory is not only used for the stationing of the Rapid Deployment Force but will also be used for deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles capable of a preemptive strike. A while ago, plans to deploy U.S. nuclear Pershing II missiles in Pakistan territory, which Washington has drawn up, were revealed.

The United States after the fall of the Shah in Iran looks upon Pakistan as the main agent to carry out its aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia. It is determined to meet Pakistan's militaristic demands in the future as well. In this connection, the discovery of a large number of U.S. F-16's in Islamabad cannot be anything but worrisome. These jet fighters are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, which Pakistan is producing at great speed with the help of the United States.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during an interview with the American weekly NEWSWEEK, mentioned this fact. He said: We feel that Pakistan is on the verge of producing an atomic bomb. We feel that the United States is not doing enough to prevent this.

The facts cannot deny that the militaristic desires of the present military regime in Pakistan, whose territory is being turned by imperialism into their own military base, is seriously darkening the situation in Southeast Asia and is creating direct dangers for its neighbors.

U.S. PLANNING ANTI-DRA 'PROVOCATION' AT UN

LD131700 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 13 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States is planning another provocation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this time within the framework of the UN. According to American news agencies, a group of congressmen sent a letter to the permanent representative of the U.S. at the United Nations recommending to bring up the so-called "question on Afghanistan" at the session of the U.N. General Assembly this autumn.

The obvious purpose of this provocative act is to use the UN rostrum for justifying the bloody crimes committed by counterrevolutionaries on Afghan soil and with the help of various propaganda tricks to give a semblance of lawfulness to the policy of gross interference of the U.S. Administration in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. This policy resulted in the undeclared war of Washington against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and gory outrages of Afghan counterrevolutionaries smuggled by the CIA to the Afghan territory. U.S. politicians have set themselves the task of strangling the people's democratic revolution in Afghanistan using the counter-revolutionaries as their proxies, to place in power their puppets and then use Afghanistan for furthering their imperialist aims, the way they are using the regimes in Pakistan, South Korea, Chile and South Africa.

If the question of Afghanistan is to be brought up at the international forum, it is necessary to speak in the first place, about the U.S. aggression against the Afghan people. It is the governments of the U.S. and some of its NATO allies that are directly responsible for the outrages committed by counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan on the CIA money. The mercenaries destroyed and burned there 1,814 schools, 904 peasant cooperative societies, 40 hospitals, thousands of innocent people were killed. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government continues to finance these bloody operations and supplies the mercenaries with arms. In the current fiscal year the Pentagon alone was permitted to spend 10 million dollars on direct military assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Apart from it, it is planned to allocate for them 15 million dollars under the guise of "humanitarian aid" in the coming fiscal year within the framework of the law on foreign assistance.

The U.S. Administration is intensifying the psychological and propaganda conditioning of the public with a view to justify its support for the mercenary gangs operating against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other countries which pursue a policy independent of Washington.

Early this month the U.S. Congress approved additional allocations for these purposes of 500,000 dollars to the U.S. Information Agency. It is to ensure the flow of information, or rather misinformation coming from the counterrevolutionaries themselves which would permit Western mass media to present their bloody crimes in the way that would suit Washington. The impression is that a piece of this kind of misinformation is to be circulated from the UN rostrum by representatives of the U.S. Administration.

U.S. SEEKS TO REVIVE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD131905 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Commentary by Nikolay Andreyev entitled "An Attempt To Resuscitate Camp David"]

[Text] The Camp David accords are being mentioned a great deal in the commentaries of world newspapers, particularly in the Arabic press, in connection with the summit conference of some of the Arab countries in Casablanca, not only for historic purposes but also because of Washington's and Tel Aviv's clear desire to impose new separate talks on the Arabs. (?What is prompting this?)

The Middle East question has been on the agenda of the United Nations organization for almost 4 decades. It has been hotly debated particularly since the Israeli aggression in 1967. Enough time has lapsed to draw a comprehensive formula for a Middle East settlement -- a formula very clearly expressed in the Soviet proposals, which in practice are in agreement with the resolutions of the Arab summit conference of Fes.

Two main obstacles have blocked and are still blocking a comprehensive solution of the Middle East question; namely, Israel's aggressive policy toward the Arabs and the protection extended by the United States to this policy. Instead of helping to establish lasting peace in the Middle East, the two strategic allies are doing their utmost to deny the Palestinian Arab people their right to establish their state and to increase the area of Israel's territory at the expense of the Arabs. Washington is also seeking to achieve its geopolitical goals: expanding its influence in the Middle East and strengthening its military presence in this important and rich area. The Camp David accords, drawn up by the United States and Israel with much clamor about them as a peace initiative, sought those purposes in particular at that time. However, they have dealt a harsh blow to Arab unity and led to further unprecedented bloodshed in Lebanon. For this reason all U.S. attempts to arrange a second Camp David with the participation of other Arab countries have failed. Suffice it to recall the ill-reputed Reagan plan, which was rejected almost unanimously by the Arabs. Although Washington still clings to it, the United States clearly has little hope for the plan's success, so the plan to Arabize Camp David, or in other words, the plan to arrange separate deals, apparently through Arab initiative, comes into play. The Amman agreement was the signal to start renewing it.

The matter is portrayed as if the United States and Israel were removed from this deal and Washington's role were confined to choosing Palestinian Arabs to be among the joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating delegation and in arranging a direct Arab-Israel meeting.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has written: The U.S. State Department will be selecting only 4 out of 10 or 12 nominees among those well known, so the newspaper says, to the American experts, or in simple words, to the CIA. In order for this action not to appear more American than Israeli, however, it was necessary to obtain the approval, even if pro forma, to carry it out by some of the Arab countries. This is what the West wanted to exploit in the Casablanca summit. However, an American-Israeli concoction also failed here. The statement issued in Casablanca in no way can be considered a success for the attempts to Arabize Camp David.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 13 AUG

LD131432 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Kiev, August 13 TASS -- The delegation of the House Committee on Agriculture of the U.S. Congress led by Eligio de la Garza, chairman of the committee, has completed its stay in the Soviet Union with the visit to the Ukraine. The delegation was staying in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The guests were received at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine. President of the Presidium Valentin Shevchenko told the guests about progress in the republic's economy, specifically, in multisectoral agriculture. The members of the delegation were familiarized with the functioning of the supreme body of the republic's state authority, its standing commissions and the work of local soviets of people's deputies.

Eligio de la Garza and other congressmen said that contacts between the two countries' MP's were essential for getting a better idea of each other, for returning to the days of cooperation and mutual understanding between the U.S. and Soviet peoples, as was the case at the time of the Elbe, and for establishing lasting peace on earth.

Our voters, the head of the delegation said, hope that time will come when none of the items of the U.S. budget will be earmarked for the production of missiles.

The delegation from the United States visited the Ukraine agriculture research institute and the suburban "Bortnichi' state farm.

The guests saw the signts of Kiev; among them, the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945", a memorial complex.

Today, representatives of the U.S. Congress left the Soviet Union.

REAGAN MESSAGE ENCOURAGES FRG REVANCHISTS

LD131837 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 13 Aug 85

["Revanchists -- Support From Across the Ocean" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, August 13 TASS -- One of the largest revanchist groupings in West Germany, the "Union of Expellees" engaged in provocative activities aimed at undercutting the Moscow treaty and other agreements signed by the F.R.G. and socialist countries, received moral support from across the ocean a few days ago.

According to the publication of the "Union of Expellees", DEUTSCHER OSTDIENST, the U.S. Administration sent a message to the "union"'s leader, Herbert Czaja, in which President Reagan expressed gratitude to him for the support during the presidential visit to West Germany. During that trip, publicized as a gesture of "reconciliation", Reagan had visited a Nazi cemetery in Bitburg to lay a wreath on the graves of members of the Waffen SS. The President's move drew criticism and protests the world over.

Reagan's message to the "expellees" took note of some "special contribution" of the revanchists to "the cause of restoring human rights and liberties behind the Iron Curtain".

Exploiting a benevolent attitude to themselves on the part of official Bonn and, as facts demonstrate now, the U.S. Administration as well, West German revanchists scale up their provocative activities. The "expellees" ever more loudly express their "disagreement" with the outcome of the Second World War and the results of post-war development in Europe, and call for their "revision".

Such connivance at the revanchists causes bitter protests in West Germany. "Prohibit all groupings of 'expellees'!", "Stop this dangerous patronage of the revanchists!" -- were the demands of progressive forces of West Germany expressed by the participants in a large-scale demonstration in Essen in protest against the activities of the "expellees".

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. 'ANNEXING' MICRONESIA

LD131340 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 13 TASS -- TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes: The U.S. policy of annexing the strategic U.N. trust territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) and converting it into an American strategic military staging areas has been censured by the U.N. Decolonisation Committee.

Its recommendations on Micronesia, which have been worked out at its current regular session in the UN headquarters and are to be submitted to the UN General Assembly, point out that, being the administering power, the United States must facilitate the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence by that territory's people in keeping with the UN Charter. They also note that the presence of U.S. military bases on the Pacific Islands is a formidable obstacle in the way to this goal.

Micronesia, which is under the trusteeship of the United Nations, was in 1947 turned over for administration by the United States which made the commitment to prepare it for self-government. But for all subsequent years Washington has not only ignored that commitment but has also made persistent efforts to make that territory into its strategic military staging area in the west Pacific. It is known that the United States has deployed its second strongest contingent of armed forces in that part of the world, including nuclear-powered aircraft-carriers and missile-carrying submarines. New rockets designed to deliver weapons of mass destruction to targets are being tested and put in storage there. It is also there that important components of Washington's projected large-scale antiballistic missile defense with space-based elements are being deployed there under the President's "star wars" program.

It is strategic military considerations that have determined the American Administration's approach to the problem of the exercise of their rights by the people of Micronesia and prompted the U.S. general policy of sabotaging the fulfilment of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and U.S. attempts to arrogate step by step territories which have never belonged to Washington. It is not by chance that representatives of a whole number of countries, including, among others, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and Czechoslovakia, drew the committee's attention during discussions there to the fact that U.S. actions with regard to Micronesia, such as imposing the status of "commonwealth in free association" on some parts of the trust territory, far from being aimed at ensuring their social and economic development, as the United States should do as the administering power, but mean their actual annexation. [sentence as received]

Washington's policy is clearly at odds with the UN Charter, the trusteeship agreement and the UN declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and contradicts the aspirations of the peoples of the Pacific region seeking to make it a nuclear-free zone. The USSR strongly condemns this policy. It supports the sovereign right of the peoples of the region to a peaceful, independent and free development. Seeing the fate of the peoples of Micronesia as part of the decolonization problem, the Soviet Union believes that the United Nations organization should take urgent and effective measures to remove all impediments created by the United States to the political, economic and social development of Micronesia and ensure genuine freedom and independence to the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

PRC ANGER OVER PROPOSED U.S. IMPORT CUTS NOTED

LD131123 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, August 13 TASS -- The USA and China have serious disagreements over trade. This is reported by THE WASHINGTON POST quoting a statement made by S. Gibbons, member of the House of Representatives, now staying in Beijing at the head of a delegation of American legislators.

According to the newspaper China resents the fact that the U.S. Congress is going to consider a bill for limiting imports of foreign textiles and garments, China's staple export items, to the USA. In 1984 China supplied almost 1.3 billion dollars worth of such commodities to the USA. If Washington enacts this legislation China would have to cut its textile and garment exports to the USA by 55 per cent.

THE WASHINGTON POST says that China has warned of trade war-style retaliation if Washington enacts legislation that would sharply cut its textile exports to the United States. Gibbons said that China's officials let the American delegates know in no uncertain terms that they would cut off other types of trade if the United States cut Chinese exports under the proposed bill.

CANADIAN CONCERN OVER U.S. SHIP VIOLATION CITED

LD140647 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Ottawa, August 14 TASS -- The Canadian Government is considering the issue of lodging a complaint with the Hague-based International Court of Justice against the United States in connection with the violation of Canada's sovereignty, Canada's Foreign Minister Joseph Clark has disclosed here.

The American ice-breaker Polar Sea passed through the Arctic northwestern sea route without receiving first the Canadian Government's permission, which sparked off protests around the country.

Several public organizations in Canada strongly denounced Washington's encroachments on its sovereignty.

TASS CRITICIZES WALTERS REMARKS ON NONALIGNED

LD110958 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, August 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration's intention to continue to pursue the policy of diktat and blackmail is evidenced by pronouncements by the new representative of the USA at the United Nations, Vernon Walters. In an interview with the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, this figure who is touring a number of Asian and West European countries has rudely attacked the Nonaligned Movement. He stated that Washington should show toughness with regard to those countries which vote at the United Nations against the U.S. policy.

U.S. FIRMS WITH USSR BUSINESS TIES PRESSURED

LD080946 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 8 TASS -- The corporations and firms wishing to do and expand mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation in the United States are becoming targets of fierce attacks, pressure and threats. A proof of that is the malicious campaign started by ultra-rightist elements against the "PepsiCo" firm maintaining stable commercial ties with the USSR.

According to the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST", an organization has been set up in the USA to campaign for national boycott of the products of the "PepsiCo" Company. The firm is "guilty", as a certain Lowell Ponte, chief of the new grouping, one of the editors of the ultra-conservative "READER'S DIGEST" magazine, said, in that far from reducing its contracts with Soviet foreign trade organizations, it even expands them.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION WELCOMED IN BEIJING

PM131011 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Aug 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug -- A delegation of Soviet industrial trade unions is visiting here at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Speaking at a reception in honor of the delegation, (Fan Tszyade), member of the Federation's Secretariat, welcomed the reestablishment of ties between the two countries' trade union organizations after a 20-year break. He asked for greetings to be conveyed to the Soviet working class and wished it success in socialist development. At the same time, (Fan Tszyade) stated that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions builds its relations with other countries' trade union organizations "independently of their ideology and organizational nature."

Members of the Soviet delegation met with representatives of Chinese industrial trade unions. The guests acquainted themselves with the experience of the organization of trade union work at Beijing's Shoudu metallurgical combine and at one of the Chinese capital's motor vehicle enterprises.

The delegation of Soviet industrial trade unions met the leadership of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. Today the Soviet delegation left for a tour of the country.

PRC PAPER NOTES SUPPORTIVE USSR WW II ROLE

PM131220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Chinese Newspaper Article"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug -- The Soviet Union's participation in the war against the Japanese invaders, the route of the Japanese Kwantung Army, in the liberation of north-eastern China and northern Korea accelerated Japan's capitulation and brought the end of World War II closer, the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO writes, stressing the Soviet Union's enormous contribution to the total route of Japanese imperialism.

The Soviet Government, the newspaper points out, gave China immense material aid during the period of the war against the Japanese and sent China thousands of military advisers who trained Chinese military commanders and participated directly in battles. Particular mention is made of Soviet volunteer pilots who perished in the battles for the city of Wuhan and in other parts of China. Over 100 Soviet pilots gave their lives to the cause of the common struggle and their names will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese people.

Many Soviet Army commanders and servicemen died the death of the brave for the sake of liberating the northeast of our country. The monuments erected to Soviet Army servicemen in Harbin and Dalian have become symbols of friendship sealed in the blood of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, JINGJI RIBAO writes.

ALIYEV DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS IN DPRK

Arrival, Wreathlayings

LD131139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived today in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Central People's Committee. It will take part in celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; by Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; and Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly; and by representatives of the working people of Pyongyang.

The same day Kang Song-san presented the Soviet guests with commemorative medals for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, to mark their contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

Comrade Aliyev expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the awards. In this act, he stressed, is seen yet another manifestation of the indissoluble Soviet-Korean friendship, and of the warm feelings and respect of the DPRK Government and the WPK, and of all Korean workers for our country, for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and for the Soviet people.

The Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Aliyev, laid a wreath at the monument to the soldiers of the Korean People's Army who fell warding off the aggression of American imperialism and its henchmen in 1950-53. A wreath was laid in the cemetery where soldiers of the Soviet Army who fell in the battles for the liberation of Korea are buried. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the Administrative Council, and of other state and public organizations, labor collectives of the republic, and by Soviet delegations taking part in the celebrations of the anniversary.

Kim Il-song, Aliyev Hold Talks

LD140848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug (TASS) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the DPRK, today received a Soviet party-state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

They exchanged views on a wide range of questions concerning Soviet-Korean relations, as well as on a number of topical international problems. Their conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, reaffirmed the unity of views of the Soviet Union and the DPRK, and their readiness to develop cooperation both in bilateral relations and in the international arena.

Kim Il-song later gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet delegation.

Aliyev Speech

LD141224 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 14 Aug 85

["Preserving Peace on Earth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 TASS -- "The foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is directed at preserving peace on earth and reducing the level of confrontation, including in the Far East," member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chiarman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev has declared here.

Addressing a celebration meeting in Pyongyang today on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, Geydar Aliyev stressed that the international situation extremely aggravated of late and that all responsibility for that rested with aggressive imperialist forces. [sentence as received] "The United States," he said "heightens the situation in various parts of the world, constantly creates seats of conflicts and war menace. It spirals the arms race, deployed its nuclear missiles on the territories of other countries, contemplates 'star wars' plans and undermines disarmament. This is a policy of militarism, striving for world domination, a policy of raw force and state-sponsored terrorism with regard to other peoples and states."

"The fraternal socialist countries," Geydar Aliyev stressed, "counterpose a fundamentally different prospect of the development of international relations to the aggressive course. Peaceful coexistence, equal and reliable security of the sides, reduction of the level of military confrontation and the world military-political tension in general, prevention of hegemony in any form -- this is what we want, what we are persistently striving to achieve. The Soviet Union jointly with its allies advanced a broad spectrum of initiatives directed at ending the arms race, above all nuclear ones, at maintaining the military-strategic parity and improving the world situation."

"The Soviet Union suggests abandoning the development of strike space weapons and freezing the nuclear potentials of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO as a first step towards their radical reduction. The USSR pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, introduced a moratorium on the launch of anti-satellite weapons, unilaterally suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe."

The latest Soviet initiative, advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement on July 30, 1985 is convincing evidence of the USSR's peaceful intentions, the head of the Soviet party and state delegation said. Striving to facilitate the termination of the dangerous competition in building up nuclear arsenals and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet Union decided to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from August 6 this year -- the date observed worldwide as day of the Hiroshima tragedy. We called on the United States Goverment to back our initiative, being firmly convinced that a reciprocal moratorium by the USSR and the United States on any nuclear explosions would be a good example for other states possessing nuclear weapons.

"Peoples of the world expect much from the Soviet-American summit meeting to be held, as mutually agreed, in Geneva in November this year. Life will show what luggage the American side will bring along for the talks," Geydar Aliyev said.

MSU PETROV LEADS DELEGATION TO DPRK CELEBRATION

Departs Moscow

PM131047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Celebrations in DPRK"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, which will be taking part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese invaders, left Moscow 10 August.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

The sendoff party included Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, and Major General Kim Hak San, army, navy, and air force attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

Arrives in Pyongyang

PM141001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In the DPRK for Celebrations" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug -- A Soviet military delegation, headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR first deputy minister of defense, has arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces to take part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The delegation was met at the airport by Army General O Kul-yol, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and other military leaders. The same day the Soviet military delegation was received by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the republic. A conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov and the members of the delegation were presented with DPRK state awards and jubilee medals to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. The Soviet military leaders laid a wreath at the memorial to the servicemen of the Korean People's Army who died during the repulse of the aggression by American imperialism and its henchmen in 1950-53.

A wreath was also laid at the cemetery where Soviet Army servicemen who fell in the fighting for Korea's liberation are buried.

KARMAL ADDRESSES ELECTION MEETING IN KABUL

LD112249 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 11 August in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 2 1/2-minute video report by Mikhail Leshchinskiy on an election meeting held in Kabul. The report begins with video shots of an open air meeting in a square in a district of Kabul; new blocks of flats are visible in the background and the women are all unveiled.

Leshchinskiy begins his report by saying: "It must be said that the elections in Afghanistan are of a rather peculiar character. This is because of the military-political situation which remains difficult and because of the many national traditions and practices. Because of this the elections are being held in several stages; they started today in a new district of Kabul and in other districts and kishlaks. Comrade Babrak Karmal has also come to the polling station."

Video shows Karmal appearing amid cheers, dressed in a khaki shirt, without jacket or tie. Leshchinskiy remarks on how joyously the people are welcoming their leader. He then goes up to Karmal and asks him to say a few words on "the significance of the elections in Afghanistan."

Karmal's reply in vernacular is superimposed with a Russian translation. He says: "Today is a great holiday in Afghanistan. For the first time in the history of our country the people are taking part in elections to the local organs of power. This is laying the foundations for real democracy, and you can see how actively and enthusiastically the people are expressing their approval."

Leshchinskiy explains amid the noisy cheering that the people have unanimously voted for the candidates who include workers, scientists, and a women teacher called Karima. Karima is then seen speaking into Leshchinskiy's microphone. She expresses her gladness at being elected a deputy to the local organ of power. Her words in vernacular are overlaid with a Russian translation: She says the elections mean that free Afghan women, once oppressed, now have equal rights with men. We will fight together against the enemy of our revolution to establish and consolidate a new life, she says.

INDIAN-AFGHAN COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE

PM131009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 9 Aug -- A session of the Indian-Afghan joint commission which has ended in Delhi was an important milestone on the path of strengthening the relations of freindship and cooperation between India and the DRA. Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign minister, and Khursheed Alam Khan, Indian minister of state for external affairs, the heads of the two countries' delegations, signed a joint protocol. It provides in particular for Indian assistance to Afghanistan in the construction of medical establishments in Kabul; the development of cooperation between the two countries in the industrial sphere; and an increase in the number of Indian technical specialists working in Afghanistan. A bilateral program of cultural exchanges for 1985-1987 was also signed the day before.

Commenting on the results of the Indian-Afghan joint commission session, the press here stresses that the development of India's cooperation with Afghanistan in various spheres will help to consolidate peace and security in Southwest and South Asia.

PAKISTANI ACTIVITIES TARGET INDIAN BORDER STATES

PM131352 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Provocative Intrigues Being Hatched"]

[Text] Delhi, 12 Aug -- To please Washington, the Pakistani military regime is stepping up its provocative intrigues on India's northwestern borders in an attempt to destabilize the situation in these strategically important areas. As the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES reports, the Pakistani special services have trained for transfer to Indian territory around 100 Sikh terrorists who are tasked with instigating riots in cities bordering Pakistan in the Indian state of Punjab on 15 August, the republic's independence day. (Ganga) Singh (Dkhillon) and (Dzhagdzhit) Singh (Chaukhan), the ringleaders of the separatist rabble encamped in the United States, Britain, and Canada and well-known for their links to the CIA, traveled specially to Pakistan to ensure the ideological brainwashing of the cutthroats. The HINDUSTAN TIMES also notes that along with the Sikh extremists, a group of Pakistani commandos is preparing to infiltrate India in order to carry out subversive acts.

According to Indian press evidence, an entire network of sabotage training camps, where around 600 extremists take courses in the science of killing, staging explosions and fires, and provoking strife among religious communities, has now been created in Pakistan.

At the same time, the Islamabad regime is extending its tentacles toward the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. As the PTI agency reports, (Sardar) Sikander (Khayyat), the "prime minister" of the section of this Indian state illegally occupied by Pakistan, frankly stated that the Pakistani Administration has earmarked funds for the "liberation of Kashmir."

The Pakistani military are accompanying their anti-Indian intrigue with a general buildup in their armed forces along the border with India. According to figures from the newspaper patriot, 80 percent of the Pakistani army, equipped with the latest U.S. offensive arms, including nuclear-capable F-16 fighters-bombers, is now concentrated there.

INDIAN CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS TRAINING CENTER

PM121326 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Touring the Country"]

[Text] General A.S. Vaidya, chairman of the Indian Joint Chiefs of Staff and Army Chief of Staff, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov "Vystrel" Higher Officer Training Courses 9 August. The Indian guest was accompanied by Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

Gen A.S. Vaidya familiarized himself with training and material facilities and the organization of the training process. Explanations were provided by Colonel General D.A. Dragunskiy, chief of the courses.

The same day Gen A.S. Vaidya left on a trip around the country. He is being accompanied by Army Gen A.M. Mayorov.

POL POT 'POLITICAL STATEMENT' DENOUNCED

OW140545 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 12 Aug

[Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] Recently, Western press agencies and China's XINHUA published a so-called political statement of the Pol Pot clique and extensively publicized it, calling it a constructive model for solving the Cambodian question. Dear listeners, let us examine together what kind of political wardrobes the Pol Pot clique's foreign masters have prepared for it in the statement.

Notewrothy in the statement is, first of all, the call for unity in the tripartite government. This is not surprising, because those who drafted the statement attempted to cover up the hostility and disputes that have divided the puppet coalition government. As is well known, President of the coalition government Sihanouk has called Pol Pot a devil, held a grudge against him for killing 14 of his children and grandchildren, and threatened to resign. Prime Minister Son Sann has never concealed his hatred for Sihanouk and Pol Pot. As for Pol Pot, the despot who is doomed to be overthrown, he bragged on several occasions that he would tie his two partners on the same tree. So far, he has been unable to do so, because people surrounding him still regard Sihanouk and Son Sann as necessary. All of this (?shows the disunity) within the coalition government.

The only new stuff in the statement is the Pol Pot clique's appeal for national unity, which allegedly, refers to unity with the Heng Samrin side. Here, it is necessary to note that the appeal has been made after the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea replied to the ASEAN's proposal for indirect talks. The PRK Government has stated firmly and unequivocally that it has no intention whatsoever of holding direct or indirect contacts with the Pol Pot clique. The foreign masters who are shielding the Pol Pot bandits have reluctantly issued the appeal for unity among the Cambodian people in a vain attempt to show their flexibility and the Heng Samrin side's stubbornness. The appeal is merely a propaganda ploy.

The primary purpose for issuing the political statement is as follows: If the coalition government were allowed to join the Kampuchean regime, then the Khmer Rouge might voluntarily give up its position in the government. This is indeed a brilliant scheme. All indications are pointing to [words indistinct]. However, we can not believe that the Pol Pol clique has undergone a complete transformation and given up the ambition for power for the sake of national unity, or that it would voluntarily resign from government. People are thoroughly familiar with the treacherous and ruthless scheme of Pol Pot and his confidants. The entire history of his political advances is full of backstage dealings, dirty tricks, and politcal assassinations. Should we believe that they would voluntarily retreat from their position? Of course not; absolutely not.

It is difficult to say which weighs heavier in the so-called political statement: a rude attitude, imbued with lies and slanders, or, an intention to deceive those who will discuss the question of Cambodian representation at the next UNGA session. The foreign masters of the Khmer Rouge have realized that, because of their support for the Cambodian reactionary gang of hooligans, the coalition government cannot be accepted by the international community. More and more countries and people have gradually realized this point. Pol Pot's protectors are attempting to stop this irreversible course by fabricating facts to beautify the puppet clique which has killed millions of Khmers.

CAMBODIAN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS VIEWED

U.S., USSR Attitudes Noted

PM131414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Teodor Gladkov dispatch under the rubric "From a Writer's Notebook": "Kampuchea: Resurrection After Salvation"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh-Moscow -- Some 4 years ago, when I first came to Phnom Penh -- a city half-empty, covered with wounds, and not yet realizing that the Pol Pot nightmare was over -- such a sight would have been simply inconceivable. A colorful, bright, noisy, and good-natured crowd is thronging outside a palace. The piercing yells of traders selling hot boiled corn and sweetmeats ring out; bicycle bells are trilling; red, yellow, and green balloons bob overhead; and the bicycles themselves are staggering by virtue of the gaudiness of the silken ribbons woven through the spokes of the wheels and the splendid rosettes on the mirrors. And everyone is very, very happy.

I am not deceived by first impressions and I do not intend to delude readers. Not everything is so cheerful and Cambodians are not as carefree during the week as they are on a Sunday afternoon walk. Phnom Penh is under strict curfew. To all intents and purposes, life in the city dies down with the early and rapid onset of the tropical night. Armed guard patrols appear at intersections, on boulevards, and at bridges and government buildings. Admittedly, you also encounter them by day, but not so frequently. Army servicemen and the militia constantly monitor all the city's bazaars (first and foremost) and other heavily frequented places. Sometimes the enemies of the new system stage explosions here. These bloody crimes, whose victims, as a rule, are chance passersby, would seem to lack any point since, needless to say, they are incapable of turning back the wheel of history for even a minute.

But their perpetrators can see a definite point in terrorist acts because they want to see one. They want to attract attention to themselves, thereby implying that somewhere in the Thai border regions and here in Phnom Penh, too, their supporters are hiding in the woodwork. The provocations cause indignation and anger. They cannot scare a people that lost over 3 million men, women, and children -- one-half of its population -- during the years of genocide.

That is why I value so much the spectacle of children having elephant rides -- only a state that is firmly established on its territory and confident in itself and its friends can organize such an amusement for its smallest citizens. Such is indeed the case. Although the storm clouds over the PRK have still not entirely dispersed, its most difficult days are already behind it. With the fraternal aid of the USSR, the SRV, and the other socialist community countries the country which was saved from physical annihilation is being reborn despite all the vain attempts of international reaction and Cambodia's overt and covert enemies.

At first glance it is a paradox that the U.S. Administration, bumptiously boasting of the scale of its so-called philanthropy toward underdeveloped and developing countries, has not given a single cent to a people who probably need bowls of rice, bars of soap, or vials of iodine more than any people in all recorded history. But the very same administration, with truly ineffable ease, simply showered $5 million like nickels and dimes on the so-called "coalition government," or, to put it more plainly, the leadership of the diehard Pol Pot gangs which have become fully dependent on foreign patrons.

There is a wise proverb: "If you want to feed a hungry man, give him a fish; if you want to feed a village, give them a net." It can be said that this thought underpins the USSR's policy toward friendly countries and peoples in trouble. On the very first days after the Cambodian people were saved at the most critical moment from total extermination, they began to receive long-term aid not of a philanthropic nature, but aimed at resurrecting the national economy, creating an indigenous industrial and agricultural potential, building the foundations of a socialist society, and training native engineering cadres, doctors, teachers, agronomists, and other specialists. It is quite obvious that this farsighted policy is aimed at ensuring that the Cambodian people get back on their feet as quickly as possible.

'Objective Is Socialism'

BK120738 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 10 Aug 85

["Report From Phnom Penh" by unidentified station correspondent]

[Text] "The Cambodian capital is undergoing a gradual change. Workshops and enterprises are conducting lively activities along various city streets. Schools, movie houses, and libraries have been reopened in Phnom Penh, where the people are doing their jobs, studying, or having a rest. They are actively contributing to the country's sociopolitical work.

Recently, the Cambodian National Assembly was in session for a few days in Phnom Penh. In the documents published in various newspapers, it was clearly seen that the country has confidence in its reconstruction policy. Quite a good crop is being reaped in the fields, and orchards and new enterprises and communication lines are being opened. Should someone question the important developments in Phnom Penh, it could be said that there are plenty of examples. In fact, for the Cambodian people, Cambodia -- which was savaged by the Pol Pot gang -- is now full of achievements. The problem was that the Pol Pot gang massacred more than 3 million Cambodians and tried to turn the country, according to a Pol Pot ringleader, into a so-called clean sheet of paper. Before that, the U.S. imperialists also perpetrated crimes in Cambodia. During some 5 years of U.S. aggression in the Indochinese countries, the U.S. Air Force killed many Cambodians and destroyed their houses, towns, and cities. The British writer Shawcross accurately wrote that the Pol Pot regime was born out of a hell created by the American policy.

The objective is socialism. The Cambodian people are closely uniting their forces. For the past few days, the national conference of the federations of trade unions has been held in Phnom Penh. This organization rallies some 100,000 members. As stressed by the conference participants, the meeting constitutes an active contribution to reconstruction efforts and to the development of the country.

The PRK is continuing its work to further expand its foreign relations. About 40 countries and many other international organizations have already recognized Cambodia.

The trade achievements are making similar headway. A meeting of foreign trade officials of the republic was held in Phnom Penh recently during which it was underlined that the country in the previous year imported and exported more than 400 categories of goods. The volume of foreign trade is linked to markets in socialist countries. As noted by the newspaper KAMPUCHEA, relations with socialist countries constitute a key factor for the restoration and development of the national economy.

The PRK at present has won back its freedom after years of suffering. It is looking at a bright future.

SHEVARDNADZE SENDS THANKS TO LAO COUNTERPART

BK131144 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Recently, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, espressed profound thanks to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic for conveying best wishes of fraternity to him on the occasion of his appointment as foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

The message stresses: In pursuing its foreign policy, the Soviet Union will do its best to broaden activities in coordination with various socialist countries to order to raise the role of the socialist community in various causes in the world. We are convinced that the policy of positive coordination of various socialist countries in the international arena will serve the causes of peace and progress in the world.

LIFE OF VIETNAMESE STUDENTS IN IVANOVO REPORTED

PM131157 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 August 1985 First Edition carries on page 3, under the heading "The 'Lotus' in Ivanovo," and 800-word report by L. Gladysheva. The author describes the care and attention showered on Vietnamese girls living at the 'Lotus' hostel in Ivanovo and training to become textile workers at a neighboring combine, noting that this is how the Soviet Union is helping Vietnam to build a new life. The report mentions that the girls arrived in Ivanovo "several years ago" and, having learned to speak Russian fluently, are doing well in their jobs and get on well with their Russian colleagues.

SUPREME SOVIET, FERDINAND MARCOS EXCHANGE CABLES

PM121555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 2

TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, a telegram conveying to him and to the friendly Philippine people cordial congratulations and wishes in connection with the country's national holiday, independence day.

In response, the president of the Philippines sent a telegram on behalf of the Philippine people and his own behalf expressing sincere thanks for the congratulations and conveying best wishes for further prosperity andwell being to the Soviet people.

Marcos Awarded Jubilee Medal

LD081527 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has been awarded the Soviet Jubilee Medal "Forty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War." Speaking at the presentation ceremony in the presidential residence near Manila, the Soviet ambassador stressed that the medal is a token of recognition of the personal contribution of Marcos to the liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese invaders and also of the entire people of the Philippines to the victory over militarist Japan.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY BRIEFING ON S. PACIFIC ZONE CITED

LD131321 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 13 TASS -- A briefing for the press was given in the Australian Embassy in Moscow today of the results of the 14th session of the forum of South Pacific countries on the Cook Islands. The session proclaimed a nuclear weapon-free zone in that vast region. Robert Tyson, Australia's charge d'affaires in the USSR, read for the journalists the text of a treaty announcing the South Pacific a nuclear weapon-free zone, which had been unanimously approved by the participants in the session. It was noted that that document reflected the profound worry of 13 South Pacific states with the continued nuclear arms race and the threat of nuclear war. The member countries of the forum are seriously worried by French nuclear tests at the Mururoa Atoll and by plans to dump nuclear waste on the ocean floor.

The treaty envisions that no country participating in the forum shall (?produce), acquire or receive any explosive nuclear devices from other countries. No nuclear devices shall be tested in the region. Nuclear weapons shall not be deployed in the territories of the participating countries. New activity in nuclear physics, including export of fissionable materials, shall be conducted under strict safety measures and exclusively for civilian, non-military purposes.

At the same time the treaty stipulates the rights of parties to independently decide such matters as access of ships or planes of third countries to their sea ports and air fields.

There are three protocols to the treaty. The first urges the USA, Britain and France to apply the provisions of the treaty to their South Pacific territories.

The other two protocols appeal to the five nuclear powers not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the countries participating in the treaty and not to conduct any nuclear tests in the zone.

It was said at the briefing that the participants in the forum had welcomed the ongoing arms control talks and expressed the wish that they should lead to a reduction in the nuclear arms arsenals and to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, and also contribute to the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space.

BOOK ON 'CRISIS' EVENTS IN POLAND REVIEWED

PM120707 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Aug 85 p 3

[Book review by V. Solovyev: "The Failure of Operation "Solidarity"]

[Text] ...The coup d'etat was to have been triggered by mass "protest marches" in the capital and other cities on 17 December 1981. After the capture of the Committee for Television and Radio and the "occupation" of other central institutions, it was planned to set up a "provisional government." At the very outset of the putsch some 50,000 party and state officials were to be subjected to the most brutal repressions, including physical annihilation. The view taken of this at extremist gatherings was simple: "Millions of party men will have to hang!" and "The time has come to settle scores with the communists."

There is documentary evidence for the plans to organize a coup. Utterances of "Solidarity" ringleaders are also accurately reproduced. The characteristic feature of the new book under the title "How to Stage a Conspiracy" [Kak Delayetsya Zagovor], published by the Progress Publishing House (Footnote) (Yu. Kornilov, V. Kuznetsov, Yu. Nikolayev: "How to Stage a Conspiracy," 1985), is its great wealth of verified, accurate, factual information.

A substantial number of important works have been published recently about the dramatic events in Poland in the early eighties. Nonetheless, the authors of the new book have succeeded in creating a qualitatively new work. The publicists have set themselves the task of revealing the underlying causes of the Polish crisis and exposing its internal and external mainsprings rather than merely describing the sequence of events. Drawing on a wealth of factual material, they describe the large-scale conspiracy by foreign imperialist circles against socialist Poland. It was these circles that devised and implemented operation "Solidarity," that directed and funded the Polish counterrevolution.

"The crisis events in Poland were a planned conspiracy not just against socialism but also against world peace," is the conclusion reached by the authors, and they cite specific examples and evidence to corroborate it. Here are just some of them:

According to the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, there were some 400 anti-Polish "centers," "institutes," and so forth in various capitalist countries, primarily the United States, by June 1981;

There were three times as many radio stations broadcasting to Poland as there were in the country itself. The radio attacks against the Polish People's Republic totaled 35 hours per day;

As of 1980, the NATO command embarked on regular military exercises whose aim was to rehearse the capture of Polish territory;

It was precisely during the Polish crisis that R. Reagan announced the feasibility of local, "limited" nuclear war. Facts indicated that the U.S. Administration coordinated the breakdown of th Geneva talks and the beginning of the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe partly also with the Polish crisis. There are further indications that the offensive of counterrevolutionary forces inside Poland was coordinated with the intensification of NATO's aggressive activity.

Exposing far-reaching imperialist plans in respect to Poland, the authors of the book cite facts which refute the allegedly "spontaneous development of events in Poland." A whole package of measures began to be implemented long before the actual crisis. Their objective was formulated back in the fifties in the "Redsox-Redcap" plan aimed at "undermining and dismantling" socialism in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. This is described in detail in the book, and stages of the preparations for the crisis and forms and methods of the imperialist forces' struggle against socialism are traced. Nor have the book's authors ignored the people who were described in the West as champions of a "free Poland." Political provocateurs, CIA agents, or downright criminals -- these were the clients of the various "radio voices"!

...The book "How to Stage a Conspiracy" is one of these books that you cannot put down. This is due not only to its topicality, but also to the high professionalism of its authors.

PRAVDA REPORTS LCY PRECONGRESS PLATFORM

PM091211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Platform"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Aug -- The LCY's organ, the weekly KOMUNIST, has published a platform on preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, scheduled for June 1986.

As the document points out, its aim is to step up and direct all of society's efforts during the period of preparation for the forum of Yugoslav Communists toward resolving topical economic, political, social, and other problems concerning the country's development. First and foremost, it is necessary to eliminate the difficulties and shortcomings observed in the economy and in sociopolitical activity. Here it is very important to consistently implement the "Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization," to develop production forces, and to strengthen inter-nation relations.

Tasks connected with consolidating the unity of the LCY's ranks and strengthening its vanguard role in society occupy a central place in the document. It is pointed out that it is important to consistently fulfill the principles of democratic centralism, to improve the party's ideological work, and also to combat antisocialist elements and nationalist manifestations.

The platform's international section notes that the paramount task of all progressive forces is to struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war and to pursue an active policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. This is particularly topical now that the arms race is assuming a global nature, that the threat of the militarization of space exists, and that certain extremist forces are trying to undermine liberation movements in the world. These are the same extremist forces who are calling for the elimination of socialism, the elevation of anticommunism to the rank of state policy, and who are calling for the revival of revanchist forces.

The League of Communists, the document points out, will continue to lend full support to all efforts aimed at maintaining peace, strengthening security, cooperation, and the detente process, and creating nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world, including in the Balkans.

PRAVDA REVIEWS HISTORY, FUTURE OF MOSCOW TREATY

PM131417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 85 First Edition p 6

[Ye. Grigoryev commentary: "USSR-FRG: Tested Foundation; On the 15th Anniversary of the Moscow Treaty"]

[Text] In the relatively short but not uneventful history of Soviet-West German relations, which dates back 3 decades, there is no more important date than 12 August 1970. On that day the treaty between the USSR and the FRG was ceremoniously signed. It was fated to become an important milestone and to be fully implemented.

"This treaty," M.S. Gorbachev noted recently, "marked the start of a stage of new constructive and genuinely good-neighborly relations between our two countries and peoples. At the same time it opened up the way toward productive cooperation on the larger scale too, between Europe's capitalist and socialist countries, or as people say, between West and East."

Today the Moscow treaty is 15 years old. During this period by and large it has confirmed its historic significance. It is an important factor in European security. The principles formulated in it were later enshrined, as generally accepted principles, in the Helsinki Final Act. And on its basis a real shift from enmity to cooperation was accomplished in USSR-FRG relations and great positive experience was accumulated.

Today it is difficult to imagine the apparently hopeless deadlock in USSR-FRG relations for decades. Having created the necessary political and legal base for these relations, the Moscow treaty switched the points to a new main line. In the last 15 years, especially in the detente period, an appreciable useful reserve has been created in many areas, while, as the saying goes, "filling the treaty with life."

In the political sphere, new elements have appeared such as summit-level talks, regular meetings between ministers, and working consultations on current problems of European and world policy. Important agreements between the two states have been signed, including long-term agreements defining tasks, directions, and conditions of practical cooperation in various spheres. Interparliamentary contacts are being developed.

The dynamism of the Moscow treaty has also appeared in the sphere of economic relations. The USSR and FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been in operation since 1972. In January this year it held its 30th session. The mutually advantageous economic links are showing steady growth. It is, of course, being checked by artificial restrictions of NATO and partly Bonn origin. Nonetheless, in the last 10 years the volume of Soviet-West German trade has increased. Last year it was in excess of R7.5 billion in value terms. The FRG is the firm leader among the capitalist countries in trade with us, and we occupy first place in its economic exchange with the socialist states. Soviet orders are preserving jobs for tens of thousands of West German working people. This is a considerable number given the mass unemployment.

A notable feature of business relations is the implementation of large-scale joint projects. The "gas-for-pipes" "deal of the century" has acquired wide notoriety. West German firms have taken part in building the Oskol Electrometallurgical Combine, the Sayany Aluminum Plant, and a number of other installations. Satisfaction has been expressed on both sides at the level of cooperation achieved in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres.

Tourist exchange is underway for the benefit of mutual understanding. The same can be said of links between various public organizations and friendship societies of both countries. More than 24 cities have established partnership links among themselves. Cultural cooperation is of great interest for the public of our countries.

So far so good. In the practical spheres of Soviet-West German relations a great deal has been done. It is an important asset for both peoples. It would seem to be in both countries' long-term interests to continue to build up everything positive that has been achieved in our relations. And it is therefore necessary to do everything to safeguard their essential foundation, the Moscow treaty, and to be guided firmly by its letter and spirit.

In this connection we must not lose sight of the fact that the pivot, the decisive element in USSR-FRG relations was, is, and will remain questions of security. It seems that in West Germany, at times people are not averse to "suppressing" this vital fact. So it is worth recalling the content of the Moscow treaty.

Textually, it is not long: a brief preamble and five articles. But they incorporate the fundamental political and legal principles which are the only principles on which our states' relations and peace in Europe can be built. The treaty proceeds on the basis of the "real situation" in Europe, that is, the recognition of the results of the war and the irreversibility of postwar developments. It contains mutual commitments on the nonuse of force or the threat of force in disputes. The pivotal proposition is recognition of the borders which exist in Europe, including Poland's western border and the border between the FRG and the GDR, and the commitment to observe them. The treaty enshrines the renunciation of any territorial claims against anyone now or in the future. Great significance is attached to the joint political conclusion that "peace in Europe can be preserved only in the event that nobody encroaches on the present-day borders." Thus the political meaning of the Moscow treaty and the commitments which the sides adopted under it are defined above all by the task of "promoting the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world." Today its significance in this respect is increasing.

The treaty signed in Moscow was the offspring of detente. But in its turn, it gave a powerful stimulus to that noble process. The development which it began ended with the creation of a whole system of treaties and agreements. They include the FRG's treaties with Poland, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia. The West Berlin problem was settled by the four-power agreement between the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France. In the fall of 1973 the two independent and sovereign German states, the GDR and the FRG, were admitted to the United Nations.

Prominent FRG figures have repeatedly noted that the normalization of relations with the socialist countries has helped to strengthen the country's equality and sovereignty. While remaining within the system of coordinates defined by its membership in Western alliances, the FRG has gained the opportunity to participate more independently and actively in international efforts aimed at ensuring security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. In the seventies it made use of these opportunities and made a constructive contribution to the cause of detente.

But in the recent period, other emphases have begun to prevail markedly in Bonn's foreign policy line. People on the Rhine have attached themselves to the Washington and NATO course of achieving military superiority and undermining the strategic balance in Europe and the world. Despite the solemn pledges, which are repeated from time to time, to exclude forever the possibility of aggression being unleashed from German soil, the siting of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons on West German territory, targeted at the Soviet Union and its allies, was permitted.

As a result the danger of war in Europe was intensified. Within the framework of this policy, West Germany has seen a new manifestation, causing serious alarm to the peoples, of activeness among those evil forces which have not drawn the proper conclusions from the lessons of the last war.

Concern must be aroused by the approving stance on the part of responsible circles in the FRG with regard to the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," which, in effect is a program for the creation of space offensive weapons and the militarization of space. Judging from a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, the American line on the question of nuclear tests, which envisages continuing them, was also automatically supported on the Rhine. As for the Soviet proposal for a moratorium and the ending of any nuclear explosions, which is welcomed by all the reasonable world, people there declare tendentiously that it "does not offer ways of resolving this problem."

It is obvious that the aforementioned facts do not in any way fit in with the interests of ending the arms race and strengthening European and universal security. And all this cannot but have a negative effect on the political climate of Soviet-West German relations.

Here it is apposite to recall the circumstances of the Moscow treaty's brith. Of course, in the main it was predetermined by the logic and irreversible realities of all postwar development. But it is also true that its preparation was an extremely difficult and responsible task. It was necessary to clear away huge barriers of alienation, distrust, and prejudice. In order to draw a line under the bloody past, achieve a turn toward normalization and good-neighborliness, and secure the necessary accords, it was necessary to display not only good will, but political courage, realism, and farsightedness. In a sense this experience retains its universal significance today, when mankind's highest interests require an innovative view of today's problems and a bold approach to the resolution of the cardinal tasks of preventing the militarization of space and ending the arms race on earth. It reminds us of the possibility of settling the most complex international questions. Especially the questions which arise in Soviet-West German relations.

One would like to hope that a sober approach to the problems of European and international security will prevail in FRG policy. This presupposes above all respect for each other's security interests and corresponding cooperation, not confrontation on these vitally important questions. Today there is a broad field of activity and real opportunities for strengthening peace, taking into account the constructive proposals and major acts of good will by the USSR, including its unilateral moratorium, now in effect, on the deployment of medium-range missiles and other countermeasures in Europe.

The concrete Soviet proposals on a question of such concern to the FRG as medium-range missiles are well-known. Here the USSR is prepared to go a very long way. Our aim is complete parity in the European zone in terms of the number of missiles and warheads on them, a zero level between the USSR and the United States [Nasha tsel -- polnyy paritet v yevropeyskoy zone po chislu raket i boyegolovok na nikh, nulevoy uroven mezhdu SSSR i SSHA]. Our country is also prepared to move toward ridding the European continent entirely of nuclear (medium-range and tactical) and also chemical weapons. In all these matters the FRG could objectively display the spirit of partnership which arises from the Moscow treaty; take concrete steps on its side to overcome the dangerously increased nuclear confrontation; and make a positive contribution to the cause of peace in Europe.

An appeal for such efforts is often made by the West German public. The energetic activity of the antiwar and antimissile movement and the desire of a broad strata of the FRG population for peaceful cooperation arouses a warm response and respect among Soviet people.

We highly value the fact that the vast majority of West Germans reject the imposed transformation of their country into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead; share the noble, peaceful aims of the Moscow treaty; and regard it as the cornerstone of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union. This attitude is expressed well by W. Brandt, whose signature is on the Moscow treaty: "Despite all the difficulties of world politics, the treaty has jusitied itself as a factor for stability and for cooperation, which guarantees peace. Even those who were once opposed to it have stopped calling it into question. It works..."

Today, the Soviet Union is in favor of its relations with the FRG developing on an upward line in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres, in favor of the use of the accumulated experience of these mutually useful ties. Whatever the existing problems and the degree of their complexity, our peoples, who live in the same European home, like all other peoples, cannot but have a coincidence of interests in the most important thing, to achieve an end to the arms race, eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and ensure peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. The Moscow treaty, which remains the tried and tested basis of Soviet-West German relations, works toward this end. It calls for, and makes incumbent, action against any encroachments on the basic foundations of peace in Europe and the utilization of every opportunity to improve the situation on the continent and ensure a peaceful future for the peoples.

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS SDI INVOLVEMENT

LD140730 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Vienna, August 14 TASS -- France's Defence Minister Charles Hernu said in an Austrian television interview that his country did not intend to take any part in projects in connection with the implementation of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative. He stressed in that connection that France, which is a member of the North Atlantic alliance, is no member of the NATO's military wing.

The French Government's attitude to the Strategic Defence Initiative, Charles Hernu pointed out, is "extremely cautious" and it does not intend to "give support to it."

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FINNISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD131923 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 13 Aug 85

[From "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Today, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Finland's Foreign Trade Minister Laine, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Coskominturist. Questions of further development of Soviet-Finnish economic relations and cooperation in the field of tourism were examined.

Finns Report Meeting

LD132242 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine had talks in Moscow with First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov. The main topics of the talks were the future of trade and the reduced oil price. According to Minister Laine, this year's balance of trade with the USSR will probably show a surplus for Finland of 500-700 million markkas.

ITALIAN JUDGES INTERROGATE TURK ON AGCA EVIDENCE

LD121631 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 12 TASS -- "Italian newspapers regard as sensational the results of the interrogation by Italian judges of Aslan Samet. This 26-year-old Turkish citizen was interrogated in a Dutch prison where he is serving a three-month term for the smuggling of weapons", Nikolay Paklin, IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Rome, writes.

"Aslan Samet, a Turk by nationality, was in Holland in order to try and kill Pope John Paul II" -- this is the headline of a report from Holland published by the Rome-based newspaper IL TEMPO. The newspaper points out that at any moment he can turn from a witness into a defendant in the attempted murder case. Italian judges are going to bring a charge of false testimony and the stay in Italy with a forged passport against Aslan Samet. They are also going to insist on his extradition to Italy.

"During the interrogation the Italian judges established that Aslan Samet was connected with the Grey Wolves group which had gathered in Vienna in 1981. It is at that gathering that the plan of the assassination of the pope of Rome was drawn up. The story of Aslan Samet is very much like that of Ali Agca. He also fled Turkey where he was accused of two murders and sentenced to capital punishment", the article points out.

"On the photo made by accident in the St. Peter Square at the moment of the attempt on the life of the pope of Rome, one can see a man resembling Aslan Samet. Ali Agca first 'recognized' him as the Bulgarian citizen Todor Aivazov. However, when this lie became evident to everyone, he said that it was his accomplice Oral Celik. This statement also proved to be a lie. The impression is that Ali Agca tried in every way to shield Aslan Samet and stubbornly avoided mentioning his name among those who were involved in the conspiracy aimed at the murder of John Paul II", the article stresses.

USSR ENVOY INTERVIEWED AFTER MEETING WITH KARAMI

NC131256 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Remarks made by Aleksandr Soldatov, Soviet ambassador in Beirut, in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Beirut on 13 August; questions in Arabic translated into Russian, answers in Russian translated into Arabic -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What did your discussions with Prime Minister Karami focus upon?

[Soldatov] The first thing I want to say is that I thank his excellency the prime minister for receiving me and for taking part in the conversation between us. Of course, during this meeting we dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in Lebanon.

[Question] Have you discussed the signing of the Soviet-Lebanese economic agreement?

[Soldatov] Of course we dealt with this matter. The subject, as you know, is under discussion. There is a Lebanese delegation dealing with this topic.

[Question] When will the Soviet economic delegation arrive in Lebanon to sign the protocol?

[Soldatov] I think it will arrive soon. But I do not know the exact date. The date will be decided following consultations and agreement between the two countries.

[Question] Do you see any chance of solving the Lebanese crisis?

[Soldatov] I hope that the Lebanese people will be able to solve this problem. I think that more efforts are necessary to find a solution. Of course, it is important to focus on the political means to end the crisis.

[Question] Some people think that efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis are frozen until after the Soviet-U.S. summit. Are you of the same opinion?

[Soldavot] I have always thought that the Lebanese people were active and clever. The Lebanese can accomplish much on their own. Of course, this also depends on the Arabs in general. Why wait until a meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States before discussing this problem? You yourselves can solve much alone.

Regarding the Soviet position, which is known, the Arabs can solve all the problems in this area without outside help. It is important, however, to give more attention to solving the pending problems in the Middle East area and, of course, in Lebanon. As for the Soviet stand, our proposals are embodied in the Soviet proposition to convene an international conference on the Middle East. As you know, these proposals call for an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people, to reach a just settlement of the Palestinian problem. Of course, the problem of total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories must also be addressed.

An independent Palestinian state should be established. As you know, the Soviet Union believes that all states in the region have the right to exist, including the state of Israel.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding Richard Murphy's visit to the area, which was announced yesterday?

[Soldatov] It is difficult for me to answer this question. If you asked me about Soviet policy, I would have answered you. At the same time, I think that Murphy has no new goals in his visit to the region.

[Question] What was the purpose of the "Bright Star" maneuvers in Egypt?

[Soldatov] Perhaps the answer to the question about the aims of Richard Murphy's visit to the Middle East lies in this.

[Question] What is the Soviet stand toward the Casablanca Arab summit?

[Soldatov] The Soviet position of support for any Arab meeting is known. We always support Arab meetings that aim at realizing legitimate rights and achieving Arab unity. If this summit aims at achieving these objectives, it will be positive. The most important resolution of the Casablanca summit was the one in support of the Fes summit resolutions, which must be implemented.

[Question] Has the prime minister discussed anything specific regarding the situation in south Lebanon?

[Soldatov] During the meeting between Prime Minister Karami and myself, we also dealt with the situation in south Lebanon. I reiterated the Soviet position on this matter.

U.S. DIVERTING ICO FROM MIDEAST TO AFGHAN ISSUE

LD081736 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary: "A Cover-Up for Capitulationist Deals"]

[Text] All the indications are that Washington is trying to secure some propagandist cover-up for its current efforts aimed at a new capitulationist deal along the lines of Camp David regarding the Palestine issue. It is not easy to make the Arabs abandon active resistance to this deal, which is aimed at preventing Palestinian Arabs from exercising their right to self-determination and establishing their independent state as confirmed at the Fes Arab summit. This deal will mean continued Israeli supervision of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Arabs abandoning the liberation of East Jerusalem which, according to the Fes resolutions, should become the capital of the independent Palestinian state.

It seems that Washington believed it would be able to distract Arab attention from these anti-Arab plans through a huge propagandist diversionary operation. Therefore, Washington proposes to fully preoccupy the Arab and the Islamic countries with the so-called Afghan issue. It seems that it is no longer sufficient to involve Pakistan in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and Saudi Arabia and Egypt in financing and arming the enemies of the Afghan revolution. The Arab and Islamic countries are being asked not to discuss the issue of the tragedy of the Palestinian Arab people which is continuing thanks to Israel and the U.S. Rather, the artificial Afghan issue is being raised.

This is what U.S. Secretary of State Shultz called for when he recently criticized Asian and African countries for not condemning the USSR for its assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan like they condemn American actions in the Middle East.

Perhaps it would not have been important to dwell on this issue had the trick not worked on some members of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. For instance, the ICO secretary general, Pirzada, echoed Washington and supported the idea of a complete discussion of the Afghanistan issue at the next meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers. He said Afghanistan should be completely understood by the Islamic world.

It is difficult to object to the need for a complete understanding of what is happening in Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionary gangs which infiltrate the country from across the border have destroyed 1,814 schools and more than 40 hospitals; they place mines in movie theaters, shops, and markets; and kill thousands of innocent people. The gangs, which are trained, armed, and financed by the CIA, attack mosques and Shari'ah schools. They have murdered more than 200 shaykhs, some during prayers, and they have burned down 150 mosques. Those are the mujahidin by whose hands the United States wants to destroy the Afghan revolution and make this country surrender to it.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the number of people in the Islamic countries who denounce the U.S. undeclared war against Afghanistan and reject the U.S. fabrications against the regime in it is growing. Washington, of course, wants to push the ICO toward another explanation of the Afghan events. But this is not all. It is known that the ICO was created following the annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel and its intention to remove the Islamic holy places from it. The ICO declared as its objective to return East Jerusalem to the Arabs and rescue the Islamic holy places. Forgetting these objectives and getting involved in dirty schemes hostile to Afghanistan are what the United States wants from the ICO at a time when a new capitulationist deal is being worked out.

COMMENTARY CONSIDERS IRAN-AFGHAN RELATIONS

GF101851 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: We heard on Radio Tehran that a co-called press conference of a coalition of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs was held a few days ago. They have objected to Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva held under the chairmanship of the UN's Cordovez.

They are trying to find a peaceful solution to the situation regarding Afghanistan. This issue was noted in the special statements by the DRA government issued in May 1980 and August 1981, which referred to the need for discussions between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran through the United Nations. The discussions held between Afghan and Pakistani representatives and participated in by the United Nations reflect the imaginary attitude of [the Iranian position]. It is sad that Iran has not only boycotted these talks that are in progress under UN supervision, but has encouraged the formation of various gatherings of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Tehran who oppose such talks. Such actions will continue the coolness in Iran-Afghan relations and will harm the national interests of the people of Iran and completely benefit imperialism and [word indistinct] reaction.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

PM131222 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 August 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 5 under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion" and the headline "New-Style, Old Tunes" a 1,500-word Konstantin Geyvandov article on U.S. Mideast policy. Noting the possibility of new U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Geyvandov states that such sales will always be contingent on the countries involved "toeing the line of U.S. strategic interests." Washington, he says, is using the "Soviet threat" and the excuse of the struggle against terrorism to try to achieve a "strategic consensus" and a "reconciliation" between "certain Arab regimes and Israel." Geyvandov notes the current U.S. military maneuvers involving certain Arab countries and observes that this has coincided with increased U.S. political and diplomatic activity: "Attention is particularly being drawn to the suspiciously simultaneous holding of U.S. military maneuvers with increasingly frequent trips by White House envoys to certain countries in the region and the convening in Morocco of an extraordinary summit conference of certain Arab leaders, which the Algerian Government has termed a "violation of the organizational principles and procedural norms of the Arab League." In conclusion, Geyvandov notes the Pentagon's "desire" to deploy nuclear weapons in the Near East, specifically Israel, and claims that the area is being turned into a "U.S. nuclear hostage."

TASS REPORTS USSR WARSHIPS VISIT TUNIS 12 AUG

LD121126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 12 Aug (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet warships comprising the large antisubmarine ships Krasnyy Krym and Krasnyy Kavkaz, under the command of Rear Admiral Valentin Selivanov, arrived at the port of Tunis today on an official friendly visit in accordance with an agreement. The state flags of the USSR and Tunis were hoisted at the port.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICA

LD141156 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet Union sides with the struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom and democracy. It demands full compliance with the decisions of the UN Security Council that the Pretoria authorities end repressions against the native population. This has been stated by a high-ranking official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Vladilen Vasev, at a news conference held in Moscow today.

He also stressed that the Soviet Union denounces the military and political support given to the racists by the United States, Great Britain and certain other NATO countries.

S. AFRICA PRIMARY THREAT TO ANGOLA, REST OF REGION

LD131934 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 13 Aug 85

["The Source of Aggression in the South of Africa" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zanin writes:

Two years ago, on August 14, 1983, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa launched a new aggression against Angola. The invasion, during which South African troops penetrated almost 300 kilometres deep into Angolan territory, destroyed tens of populated localities and killed hundreds of civilians, became of the largest-scale acts of international piracy committed by the racists. However, it was far from being the first and last in a long chain of aggressive actions being performed by Pretoria during the "undeclared war" against Angola.

Ever since the people's power was established in Angola, the Republic of South Africa has been making secret and obvious attempts to destabilise the situation in that country and to overthrow its legitimate government. Pretoria pursues a policy of overt international terrorism with regard to Angola. As has been shown by the failed sabotage at the oil refinery complex in Cabinda and the June raid on the border areas of Angola, the racists never fully withdrew their soldiers from Angolan territory, leaving operational units there to carry out subversive actions. Moreover, South Africa's troops are concentrated along the Angolan border and, according to a statement by Pretoria leaders, are prepared to cross it again at "any moment". Availing itself of U.S. support, the Republic of South Africa now remains the main source of tension and of threat not only to Angola but also to other independent countries of the African Continent.

The overt escalation of subversive actions and the carrying out of the direct aggression against Angola became possible as a result of Western patronage of the racists, first of all that of the USA. Washington provides the regime of apartheid with political and diplomatic cover every time when South African troops attack "Frontline states", and gives economic and military aid to the Republic of South Africa within the framework of the "constructive engagement" policy. This is explained by the fact that the United States and the Republic of South Africa pursue a joint strategy in Africa aimed at eliminating the progressive regimes and national liberation movements on the continent and seek to impose their will upon the peoples of the region.

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. SHOWS SUPPORT FOR S. AFRICA

MB131446 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Commentary by (Leonid Vershenkov]

[Text] Three weeks have passed since the South African Government declared a state of emergency. According to reports coming from that country, there is an all-out hunt for those who have taken an unswerving stand against the racist Pretoria government. There is a daily increase in the number of those killed, injured, and imprisoned as the Pretoria government attempts to contain the spiralling anti-apartheid demonstrations.

Brutality is a way of life in South Africa and its foundation is the practice of racial discrimination, which deprives the black majority of even the smallest political rights. The policy of apartheid and the Pretoria government are one and the same thing. This government is determined to perpetuate the interests of a minority white group at the expense and seat of the black majority.

The anti-apartheid demonstrations and just calls for meaningful change are countered through the barrel of the gun and even more repression. It was exactly the same in the year 1960 in Sharpeville's peaceful demonstration against racial discrimination. The past 25 years have done nothing to alleviate the still prevalent problems in the many areas. It is time the minority whites identified with the indigenous peoples of the country. The firm resolve of the black majority to continue their fight for their rights even in the wake of the state of emergency indicates their determination to free themselves from the yoke of repression and discrimination.

Political analysts say this country is now ripe for independence. The Pretoria government is kept in power by aid from its allies. Despite the United Nations' continued calls for sanctions against South Africa, Western imperialists continue to support the government in all sectors. Even with the background of a still turbulent South Africa, President Reagan's national security advisor, McFarlane, held a meeting in Vienna recently with the South African foreign minister, Pik Botha, and again pledged America's continued support for the racist Pretoria regime. London and Bonn promised the same, and threats of sanctions against South Africa were a mere fairytale and serve only to intensify anti-apartheid campaigning worldwide. Pretoria, however, sees things differently. The Pretoria government sees Western cooperation as a green light for continued harassment and repression of those fighting against it. The United States and its allies have once again shown the world that they favor keeping the racist government in power and approve its actions.

TASS NOTES OPENING OF PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

LD131524 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Lome, August 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Prosvetov reports:

The All-African Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development opened today in Lome, capital of the Togolese Republic. It is held under the aegis of the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on the level of ministers of the OAU member states.

This is the first conference of this kind held in Africa. Barry Moussa Barque, minister of equipment, mines, post and telecommunication of Togo who opened the conference, stressed that the Lome forum was to become a major stage in the U.N. international disarmament campaign.

The arms race on earth and in outer space evokes justified concern in developing countries, the minister said. African countries should make their contribution to the establishment of peace and security on the planet. The minister went on record in favour of taking effective measures with the aim to create a nuclear-free zone on the continent. He came up with a proposal to institute an African disarmament day.

The opening ceremony was addressed by the acting OAU Secretary General Pieter Onu, the chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Zambia Lameck Goma. Messages of greeting of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the OAU chairman, President of Senegal Abdou Diouf were read out at the ceremony.

Council of Ministers Greetings

LD131401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants of the Pan-African Conference on Security, Disarmament, and Development Questions:

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the participants in the Pan-African Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development which today opened in Lome, capital of Togo.

The convocation of this forum shows that countries of Africa, worried by the dramatic aggravation of the world situation and by the escalation of the nuclear threat, are trying to make a contribution towards the prevention of nuclear war, the strengthening of international security, the termination of the arms race on earth and the prevention of such a race in space, and the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis.

The Soviet Union shares these aspirations of African states, which are acquiring a special meaning in the present-day situation, marked by the activization of the aggressive militarist forces which are bent on the further buildup of nuclear arms arsenals, on the extension of the arms race into space, and on the subversion of strategic stability and international arms limitation agreements.

One practical area of the struggle of independent African countries against the threat of nuclear war is representated by their actions to establish in Africa a nuclear weapon-free zone. Supporting these efforts, the Soviet Union blieves that they are especially timely today since the South African racist regime, enjoying the broad support of the USA and some other NATO countries, is openly indulging nuclear ambitions.

Our country regards with understanding the demand of African and other developing countries for measures to restrict and reduce armaments in close relationship with the solution of the problems of economic development.

Indeed, practical measures for disarmament would make it possible to release colossal resources expended on the arms race and to put them to use to promote the interests of the peaceful development of mankind including the solution of such very acute questions as the eradication of poverty and hunger, disease, and illiteracy. Obviously, only practical disarmament steps can create preconditions for the conversion of resources to resolve acute social and economic problems in developing countries, which the colonialists were ruthlessly plundering in the past and which international monopolies would like to continue to exploit today.

The Soviet Union, loyal to its Leninist foreign policy of peace, is doing everything it can to remove the threat of nuclear war looming over mankind, to return international relations onto the road of detente, and to provide conditions for the expansion of peaceful cooperation among all states. Our country is consistently and energetically struggling for the elimination of nuclear weapons and is prepared, if agreement is reached with the other powers possessing such weapons, to set about nuclear disarmament at any moment. Guiding itself by the desire to put an end to the nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union set a good example by introducing on August 6, 1985, a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. If the United States and the other nuclear powers followed this example, a real contribution would be made towards stronger world peace, which is advocated, among others, by African states.

We wish the conference participants successful and fruitful work in the interests of an independent Africa and of strengthening world peace.

USSR Council of Ministers

TASS REPORTS BURKINA FASO GOVERNMENT DISSOLVED

LD131628 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bamako, August 13 TASS -- According to an announcement made in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, the government of that West African nation was dissolved. The decree to this effect was signed by Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president of Burkina Faso.

Three former members of the cabinet, the minister of state to the presidency and minister of justice, Blaise Compaore, the minister of defence and war veterans, Jean-Baptiste Lingani, and the minister of state enterprises, Henri Zongo, were appointed general coordinators at the chairman of the National Revolutionary Council.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CABLES NEW GUYANESE PREMIER

PM121330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hamilton (Belal) Green, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana:

Please accept our congratulations and best wishes on your appointment as head of the government of friendly Guyana.

We express the hope that relations between our countries will continue to develop fruitfully.

USSR Council of Ministers

NICARAGUA PROTESTS CIA BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD140826 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Managua, August 14 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a note of protest to the Costa Rican authorities against the fresh provocations staged by the CIA's mercenaries, who entrenched themselves on the Costa Rican territory. As is pointed out in the note, on August 12 the Nicaraguan troops patrolling the border twice came under fire opened from the Costa Rican territory by unidentified armed groups.

There were no human casualties as a result of these bandit attacks. But this does not make the crime less aggravating, the note says. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry again stressed the need for the speediest start of talks between the two countries under the aegis of the Contadora Group to ensure security on the common border.

The Sandinist People's Army is carrying out successive operations against the American mercenaries, who invaded Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica. According to a report of the Defence Ministry, as a result of the armed clashes with Somocista gangs in Madriz, Jinotega and Zelaya departments, the fighting men of the Sandinist National Army killed nearly 30 counter-revolutionaries and took six mercenaries prisoner.

U.S., CHILE BEGIN 'UNIDAS' JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES

LD130719 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 13 TASS -- Joint U.S.-Chilean naval exercises codenamed "Unidas" have begun off the Chilean coast. The exercises, in which U.S. special purpose forces and Chilean naval vessels are taking part, will last till September 13.

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM091532 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] John Gomez Restrepo, Colombian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials in the Kremlin 7 August to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches, a friendly talk was held between V.V. Kuznetsov and J. Gomez Restrepo, in which V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, took part.

KUZNETSOV VISITS SARATOV OBLAST 12-13 AUG

LD131631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] From 12 to 13 August Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the working people of Volgograd and Saratov Oblasts, was in Saratov Oblast. At the industrial enterprises of Saratov in Engelskiy Rayon, Comrade Kuznetsov asked about the development of socialist competition for a worthy meeting for the 27 CPSU Congress, and about the contribution of the working people of the oblast to the realization of the country's provisions program. He inquired about raising the efficiency of irrigated lands, about the progress of the harvest and procurement of fodder, about the development of intensive technology grain farming, technology, about the social reconstruction of rural areas, and about the medical services for the population.

In a Krasnoyarsk village soviet, he familiarized himself with the work of deputies among electors and with their participation in production and cultural life. During a meeting in the CPSU Obkom with the sports, administrative, and economic aktiv, methods for intensive economic development, the introduction of effective forms of management, the deep search for reserves, the raising of discipline, and a sense of responsibility in all areas of work were discussed. Comrade Kuznetsov also familiarized himself with the work of trade and social nutrition enterprises, and he visited the oblast exhibition of consumer goods. Touring the oblast with Comrade Kuznetsov were Comrade (Khomyakov), first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom, and Comrade Alexandrov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY DEBATES ELECTIONS, TASKS

GF131754 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The accounting and election stage has begun in party organizations, a stage extremely important in our party's life and in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The Communists must analyze the work carried out by the party organizations after the 26th CPSU (?consolidate) the experience gained, and establish the future tasks and the ways and means to improve organization and educational work and economic activity.

At the meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held on 13 August, discussion covered the results of the earlier discussion in the CPSU Central Committee on matters related to preparing for and holding the accounting and elections process in the party organizations, as per the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, and to the duties of the republic's party organizations.

Participating in the meeting were the secretaries and department chiefs of the oblast, city, and rayon party committees; responsible functionaries of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; secretaries of primary party organizations; leading officials and party committee secretaries of ministries, chief administrations, unions, and establishments; and fuctionaries of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee, and the mass media organs. Vasiliy Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read a report. Speeches were made.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the meeting.

Comrades Svetlana Kasumova, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Isay Mamedov, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Kurban Khalilov, Gasan Gasanov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, Boris Kevorkov, Dzhangir Muslim-Zade, and Lidiya Rasulova participated in the work of the meeting.

TASHKENT MARKS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

GF121215 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The construction workers are making a significant contribution toward the republic's ecnonomy and culture. They are currently marking their professional day with intensive work. The collectives of construction organizations have been realizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and are preparing to properly mark the 27th CPSU Congress. They are mobilizing [words indistinct] with a view to activating all their resources.

Their objective is to secure the constant renovation of factories, put into effect the horizons achieved in technical development, and utilize the productive means of work organization. They are moving to [words indistinct] improve the quality of construction, and fulfill their tasks on time.

All this was discussed in the jubilant meeting held in Tashkent on 9 August. Comrade Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent City Party Committee, opened the meeting. Comrade Ashurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosstroy [name and title as heard], read a report.

The meeting participants expressed their determination to successfully fulfill the tasks and the socialist obligations of the final year of the 5-year plan period.

Comrade Shagazatov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

LENINGRAD SEMINAR REVIEWS ECONOMY MODERNIZATION

LD121701 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] A seminar on the study of the work experiences of the Leningrad Obkom is strengthening the economy's intensification in the 12th 5-Year Plan on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, which was convened on the CPSU Central Committee's decision, began its work today in Leningrad. Taking part in the seminar are senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Planning Committee, ministries and departments, secretaries and heads of departments of the party's central committees from union republics, and from kray and oblast party committees. Solovyev, Leningrad Obkom first secretary, and Academician Glebov, chairman of the presidium of the Leningrad Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other comrades acquainted themselves with the way the territorial-industrial program regarding the intensification of the economy is being implemented. The seminar's participants visited front-ranking enterprises and an exhibition desribing the "Intensification-90" program.

TASS CITES LATVIAN PAPER ON EMIGRE SPY EFFORTS

LD131702 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 13 Aug 85

["Political Bankrupts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Riga, 13 Aug (TASS) -- The newspaper CINA [struggle], published in Riga, has reported in a series of articles entitled "Bankrupt" on the links between foreign organizations of Lettish emigres and Western special services. The materials are evidence that members of bourgeois emigre organizations participate in carrying out espionage tasks aimed against the Soviet Union.

Bruno Kalnins, the head of a foreign committee of Lettish Social Democrats, appears in his customary role as inspirer of subversive acts and a bitter enemy of his own motherland, which has taken the path of socialist construction. The moral duplicity of this figure was evidenced in the years of World War II. In 1941 Bruno Kalnins, who by this time was already recruited by the British "intelligence service", entered into collaboration with the Gestapo and, under the cover-name "Bubi," carried out the Nazis' tasks of neutralizing the Letts' opposition to the occupation regime.

In the years after the war, finding asylum in Sweden, the traitor no longer masked himself. His fellow-fighter and right-hand man in the foreign committee of Lettish Social-Democrats, former editor of an emigre newspaper Janis Ritums, decribed Bruno Kalnins' present tasks and missions thus: "To combat the Soviet rule in Latvia, to propagate anti-Soviet materials there, and demagogically disinform the Lettish public abroad."

It was on such a mission that Janis Ritums himself went, having received instructions from the committee to create an espionage network of agents in Soviet Latvia with the aim of collecting political, economic, and military information, and materials that slandered Soviet reality. In this work program a special place was allocated to recruitment of agents, which Ritums engaged in personally, using for this purpose his business and tourist trips to the Soviet Union, and also meetings with Latvian sportsmen and cultural workers travelling abroad. In the search for shortcuts to the achievement of their aim, Bruno Kalnins and Janis Ritums entered into collaboration with such a fascist-inclined organization as "Daugavas Vanati" [Daugava falcons]. This alliance insured the special trust of Western secret services.

Janis Ritums devoted a decade to creating a spy center in Riga. In winning over citizens of Soviet Latvia to collaborate, he made use of a broad selection of "tools" -- bribery and blackmail, disinformation, and plain intimidation. Successful businesman and millionnaire Janis Ritums was reckoning on success in the operation on the political scene, too, but it ended in a complete fiasco. Its outcome is the [words indistinct] of the struggle with a people which has firmly defined its road in the composition of the USSR.

KIRGIZ MINISTERS ANSWER QUESTIONS ON TALK SHOW

WA130900 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 14 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word statement entitled "Dialogue: Viewer -- Minister." According to the article, as of 23 May 1985 broadcasts of this nature, featuring a republic minister responding to viewers' questions, have been shown on Kirgiz television. Viewers may send in their questions, complaints, or suggestions to the stations, or may call in their questions directly to the minister during the broadcast. According to the article, several ministers have based their decisions on issues raised during these programs.

GOSPLAN DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SIBERIA OIL, GAS

LD131757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] As already reported, at a routine session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of the comprehensive development of the oil and gas industry of Western Siberia. This is what leading expert of USSR Gosplan, Anatoliy Stepanovich (Khalyberda) told our correspondent Dmitriy Parshikov:

[Begin recording] [(Khalyberda)] This resoultion has been adopted in connection with the fact that the oil industry of Western Siberia today insured more than half all the oil extracted in the country and every other cubic meter of gas.

[Parshikov] Stepanovich, "comprehensive development" is stressed here. How is this comprehensiveness expressed for Western Siberia?

[(Khalyberda)] One might say that such a broad concept is applied, on the one hand to the oil and gas industry, because both the oil and gas industries extract from subsoil multicomponent hydrocarbons. In addition to oil we extract so-called oil-associates gas and along with gas we extract condensate. This task is to increase maximum extraction of these coincidentally recovered hydrocarbons, together with the basic hydrocarbon components: In particular the task has been set to increase the utilization of oil-associated gas to 90 percent by 1990.

[Parshikov] This is a most valuable raw material for the chemical industry.

[(Khalyberda)] Yes, from this oil-associated gas we obtain a wide range of hydrocarbons which are a valuable raw material for the domestic chemical industry. In the transport industry we are making increasingly wider use of liquefied gases.

[Parshikov] How will this comprehensive development affect other ministries and departments?

[(Khalyberda)] Here the comprehensiveness must be understood in this way. This project incorporates a whole range of questions. Tasks are set for the Ministry of Power to develop capacities for the production of electricity in such a way that the quantity of electricity generated in Western Siberia should insure the normal development of the oil and gas industry. On the other hand, a broad program is envisaged for the development of railway construction in Western Siberia, including longer term construction of a railway of Yamal Peninsula which will be used to extract new gas deposits.

[Parshikov] How will this comprehensiveness affect all ministries, those which supply transport, motor vehicles, and railway rolling stock? Will a very large amount of equipment be concentrated in Western Siberia?

[(Khalyberda)] In the 12th 5-Year Plan there will be a sharp increase in the quantity of transport equipment and plants working in the oil and gas industry. Regarding means of transport, road building, and construction plants alone, there will be considerably more than 100,000 units. The quantity of this equipment in the 12th 5-Year Plan will grow sharply. The ministries operating this equipment are being required to create a large number of specialized and major repair enterprises.

The project envisages that the machine-building ministries supplying this equipment will implement the repair of that equipment which they manufacture on an increasing scale, especially for the oil industry of Western Siberia.

[Parshikov] So the oilmen and gasmen will extract the products and the ministries manufacturing equipment will create their own branches for the repair of equipment, I suppose?

[(Khalyberda)] Figuratively speaking, the aim of the project is for each to engage in his own business: the oilmen and gasmen to extract oil, and the machine-builders to insure only the working efficiency of the equipment brought to Western Siberia for use in the industry.

[Parshikov] Will the progress of this work also require a large quantity of new construction, industrial as well as housing?

[(Khalyberda)] The project envisages that the volume of capital construction will be almost doubled in the 12th 5-Year Plan as compared with the 11th. A large share of this will be taken by a sharp rise in the volume of housing and sociocultural consumer-facility construction. In particular, while in the 11th 5-Year Plan a little over 8,500 square meters of housing was built in Western Siberia, the project envisages building 14,600,000 square meters in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

[Parshikov] Nearly twice as much.

[(Khalyberda)] Nearly twice as much.

[Parshikov] Presumably, apart from the ministries and central bodies, a big role will be played by the union republics?

[(Khalyberda)] Yes, during compilation of the project it was borne in mind that it would be impossible to raise the development of the West Siberian complex to the necessary levels without the participation of the whole country. Therefore, even in the 11th 5-Year Plan the construction organizations of a number of republics were enlisted to construct roads and housing among other things for this area. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the number of construction organizations of union republics is being increased. It is important to stress that nearly all republics will take part in the construction of housing, comprehensively with socio-cultural consumer-facility projects.

[Parshikov] Please, Anatoliy Stepanovich, what role will be played here by scientific-technical progress?

[(Khalyberda)] A major task in utilizing new scientific-technical achievements consists of increasing the yields of oil and gas zones and improving the comprehensive processing and utilization of those oil and gas condensate hydrocarbons which we extract from the subsoil. In the oil industry in particular, all the achievements of technical progress will be directed toward increasing, by 4-5 percent, the oil yield of zones.

[Parshikov] That is a lot.

[(Khalyberda)] In addition, scientific-technical progress will be directed to reduce the time taken for the construction of major projects, in particular, gas pipelines, and compressor stations. This will enable a wide usage of comprehensive deliveries by supplying factories with ready-made plants.

[Parshikov] And on the spot?

[(Khalyberda)] On the spot there will remain only the assembly of individual sets of plants and joint communications. This will accelerate considerably the process of construction as compared to that prevailing today. Concluding this conversation on the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, it should be stressed clearly that today, Western Siberia is the main region where we have the opportunity to increase extraction, primarily gas and condensate. Therefore, for the national economy this region literally has gained state significance. In this connection, it is not by chance that the Politburo has repeatedly studied this region and, returned to it once more in determining state policy for the 12th 5-Year Plan and, essentially, beyond it.

7-MONTH INDUSTRY SUMMARY REVEALS SHORTFALLS

LD132019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The results of the work of the country's industry for the past 7 months has been summarized. On the whole, the planned volume of marketed produce has been fulfilled by 107.7 percent. Since the beginning of the year, a significant quantity of gas and coal has been extracted, and a significant quantity of diesel fuel and furnace fuel oil, certain pieces of machinery and equipment, agricultural machinery, and consumer goods have been produced above plan goals. The overall volume of industrial production, in comparison with January-July of last year, has increased by 3.5 percent, including by 5.8 percent in July. Labor productivity in industry has risen by 3 percent.

At the same time, a number of ministries have not reached the level of production and labor productivity that would ensure the fulfillment of their annual plans. Among them are the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. In these ministries, the planned 7-month volume of production and marketed produce has not been attained. Oil and gas condensate extraction, and ready-made rolled steel, mineral fertilizers, timber, and construction materials production have been below plan levels. Certain industrial ministries have not met their half-year plan for costs.

PEST-FREE GRAIN OBTAINED THROUGH RADIATION

LD141131 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 14 TASS -- The first million tons of grain totally cleaned from pests have been obtained in the USSR due to the use of the world's only radiation disinsector, a fundamentally new method of grain cleaning. The method has been comprehensively tested and found effective for commercial use.

"We have used grain radiation treatment in a grain elevator with a stream of accelerated electrons," Aleksandr Yukish, head of the technical administration of the USSR Ministry of Procurement, told TASS. "Radiation treatment totally destroys the pests and their larvae. The energy and dose of radiation correspond to the standards adopted with this aim by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization. While destroying the insects, the electronic stream leaves uneffected the grain, its biological qualities and taste."

According to the figures of the Food and Agricultural Organization pests annually destroy from five to ten per cent of the grain in storage the world over. In sultry climate these losses are even greater. Thus large quantities of bread, which are indispensable especially in the developing countries suffering from a shortage of grain, are lost. Quite often grain is contaminated with insects and its use becomes unsafe.

Scientists have long been looking for a method to safeguard the grain reserves against pests. This search has resulted in the use in the USSR of an electron accelerator to combat pests.

RSFSR HARVEST CONTINUES IN MOST REGIONS

PM141011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[A. Golyayev "Agricultural Review": "Time is Precious During the Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The RSFSR's grain field is vast. It extends over many thousands of kilometers. Every oblast, every region has its own characteristics, its own microclimate, so to speak, and therefore specialists, proceeding from local conditions, are defining the strategy and tactics of the harvest.

Owing to the weather, work has been delayed, the grain still has not ripened everywhere. Whereas the grain harvest has been virtually completed in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, Stavropol Kray, and the Don Region, it is still in full swing in the Central Chernozem and the Volga regions. According to latest reports, farmers in Tataria and Kuybyshev Oblast have started mass harvesting. Meanwhile, in the non-Chernozem Zone harvest is only just beginning: It is under way in a number of southern oblasts. By 5 August grain and pulses (excluding corn) had been cut on an area of 17.3 million hectares in the republic, or 26 percent of the total area sown, and threshed on 13.5 million hectares. Compared with last week the pace of harvesting has quickened noticeably.

CSA REPORTS RSFSR HARVEST PROGRESS

LD132055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Harvesting and sowing on the fields of Russia, a report by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration:

During the past week, the harvest rate has increased with grain and pulse crops having been reaped on almost 25 million hectare. This is 38 percent of the area sown. Grain has been threshed on 21 million hectare. The harvest rate has risen for peas, an important foodstuffs and fodder crop.

GRAIN HARVESTING, THRESHING CONTINUES

LD101359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1220 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Greetings, comrades! At the start of the bulletin, reports from harvest areas.

Kuban landworkers have delivered the second million ton of grain to state granaries; almost 90 percent of the grain purchased from farms is strong winter wheat.

Harvest rates are increasing in Orenburg Oblast, grains here are being threshed daily on an area over 100,000 hectares. Great skill is being shown by grain workers of Sol-Iletskiy and Orenburgskiy Rayons.

Farms in Orlov Oblast are energetically carrying on the sale of new harvest grain to the state, over 200,000 tons of grain has reached the granaries. Among those who have coped with their 5-Year Plan assignment ahead of schedule is the 22d Congress of the CPSU Collective Farm; it has dispatched 10,500 tons of grain.

To date, all the rayons of the Mari non-Chernozem Zone have joined in the harvest. Out in the fields there are more than 2,000 harvesting and transportation detachments and links working on collective contracting.

Kursk Oblast mechanizers have completed grain threshing on the first 500,000 hectares, this is almost half of all the area sown to grain and pulse crops.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-13 AUG

LD140305 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12-13 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 August

The grain harvest has begun in Shushenskiy Rayon and Krasnoyarsk Kray. Grain crops occupy more than 2 million hectares in the kray; two-thirds of this is wheat, and more than 600,000 hectares have been cultivated using intensive technology. (1400 GMT)

Mordovia: The reaping of winter crops is coming to an end. (2130 GMT)

The grain harvest has ended in southern Tajikistan. To date 90 percent of the area sown with winter crops in Tajikistan has been cleared. (2230 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has begun in Kostroma Oblast. Winter crops are to be sown on 100,000 hectares. (2230 GMT)

13 August

Grains have been harvested on 1 million hectares in Belorussia. (0001 GMT)

Feed procurement continues rapidly in Altay Kray, where 3 million metric tons of hay, haylage, and vitamin-grass meal have already been laid in for overwintering, 75 percent of the year's (crop). (0001 GMT)

Almost 3 million metric tons of feed have been laid in by the farmers of Kirghizia. (0600 GMT)

In the European part of the RSFSR, the collective and state farms of Leningrad, Novgorod, and Kostroma Oblasts have joined in the harvesting of grains. The harvest has begun in the northernmost oblasts and autonomous republics. In Siberia, the farms of all oblasts and krays except the Buryat and Tuva ASSR's as well as Chita Oblast have begun the harvesting of grain. (1800 GMT)

Chechen-Ingush ASSR: The second cutting of alfalfa is in full swing at farms there. Special feed-procurement teams are gathering the seeds for rayons of the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone. After extraction of seeds, the green mass of the alfalfa is used for feed granules; over 100,000 metric tons of additional vitamin granules will be prepared by the republic's farms from alfalfa waste material. (1530 GMT)

North Ossetia: Harvesting of corn for silage has begun there. (1530 GMT)

More than 1 million metric tons of hay, haylage, and vitamin-grass meal have already been procured by farms of Omsk's Priirtyshye. (1530 GMT)

In the RSFSR this year, the area on which winter crops are being raised by intensive technology has been significantly extended. The soil on these fields is already fully prepared. However, the collective and state farms of the Kuban, Stavropol Kray, and other regions have as yet not been supplied with phosphorous fertilizers. Agriculture's agro-industrial partners, on whom the prompt delivery of chemicals depends, as well as that of other material-technical resources, must take all steps to speed up their dispatch to the collective and state farms of the RSFSR. (1800 GMT)

The sowing of winter crops has begun and is advancing rapidly over a broad front in the Russian Federation. This work has already been started by the collective farms and state farms of the Central Chernozen Zone, the Volga Region, the Urals, and West and East Siberia. Specialists note that the sowing of winter crops is being conducted in the most organized fashion by the farms of Orenburg Oblast, Bashkiriya, and certain other oblasts and autonomous republics. At the same time, in Altay, and in Yaroslav, Bryansk, Penza, and many other oblasts, especially in the non-Chernozem Zone, preparation of the soil is taking place slowly. For example, the Pskov kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully released the winter crop fields from the preceding crops. However, they have tilled only a little over half of the land allocated for the sowing. (1800 GMT)

SPACE EXPLORATION SATELLITE PROGRAM UPDATE

Cosmos-1675 Launched 12 Aug

LD130656 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 13 TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1675, was launched in the Soviet Union on Monday to continue the exploration of space. Its orbit elements are: initial period of revolution -- 11.49 minutes maximum distance from the earth -- 39,342, [as received] minimum distance -- 613 kilometres, the orbit's inclination -- 62.8 degrees.

The instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

"Mariya" Instrument Experiment

LD122031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Summary] Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been working in space for 68 days. Today's program includes astrophysical and geophysical experiments. Within the framework of a wide-scope program of the study of earth's natural resources and environment, the cosmonauts are to perform three runs of photographing various regions of our country's territory. An astrophysical experiment using a "Mariya" instrument has been planned. It is conducted with the aim of studying the distribution in space of high-energy particles in earth's radiation belts and near space. The predecessor of the Mariya, the Yelena gamma telescope, measured gamma rays produced by cosmic particles interacting with the station's environment. The new instrument also examines far space's effect on near-earth space. Its measurements are available in a few minutes, while the previous telescope's results could be evaluated only after the flight. The Mariya instrument counts the number of electrons and positrons in the part of the station where it is set up and measures their energies: these particles are produced by the bombardment of the station's environment by other particles from space.

According to reports from the orbit and telemetric data, work onboard the manned complex "Salyut-7-Soyuz-T-13-Kosmos-1669" is proceeding according to the adopted schedule.

Gyunesh-85 Aerospace Research

LD131935 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1026 GMT 13 Aug 85

["Space-to-Earth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Baku, 13 Aug TASS -- The crew of the "Salyut-7" orbital scientific station has become an ally of the scientists of Azerbaijan in the study of the natural environment of that Transcaucasian Soviet republic. Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh today, simultaneously with workers of the USSR and the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, conducted spectrometry work and photography of the territory between the spurs of the Greater Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. This simultaneous research from space, from onboard planes, and with the assistance of land-based means are being conducted within the framework of the "Gyunesh-85" aerospace experiment, which has begun here.

Today's work is a continuation and development of a major scientific program that began last summer with the international aerospace experiment within the framework of "Intercosmos." Reporting to a TASS correspondent, Tofik Ismailov, the general director of the Scientific-Production Association of Space Research of the National Academy of Sciences, noted that the results of the "Gyunesh-84" have been handed over to specialists of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, who took part in the experiment.

Natural formations in Azerbaijan were used as a model to test methods of studying the earth from space. Technical equipment designed at scientific establishments in the countries of the socialist community, in particular GDR optical equipment and Soviet and Bulagrian spectrometers, were used.

Ismailov spoke about the participation of Azerbaijan's scientists in Soviet programs for the peaceful use of space. A ground-based information and measurement complex for use in research involving satellites has been designed in Baku. It has been used in Hungary and Mongolia to study natural resources in those countries.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, Azerbaijan's scientists hold seminars for specialists from developing countries on methods involved in the long-range study of the earth from space.

SOKOLOV ORDER FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

PM131341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[USSR defense minister's Order of the Day No 195, dated Moscow, 11 August 1985]

[Text] Comrade Army and Navy servicemen! Comrade military construction workers and military railroadmen! Comrade veterans of military construction!

Today the soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Construction Workers' Day. Military construction workers and servicemen of railroad forces are greeting their professional holiday in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm generated by the preparation for the 27th party congress.

Closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, Army and Navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, fervently approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might by their selfless labor, and increase the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness.

Having launched wide-scale socialist competition under the slogan "270 days' shock work for the 27th CPSU Congress!", military construction workers are successfully fulfilling the targets for commissioning fixed capital and other important production-economic indicators. Military railroad men are doing shock work on the construction site of the Baykal-Amur Railroad named for the Lenin Komsomol.

I greet and congratulate you and this holiday -- Construction Workers' day!

I wish personnel of military construction units, construction organizations and enterprises, servicemen of railroad forces, and veterans of military construction new successes in fulfilling socialist pledges, improving their political and professional knowledge, and strengthening military and labor discipline.

In the complex international situation, may you use your selfless labor to make a worthy contribution to the cause of increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy, tirelessly enhance your vigilance, ensure the prompt and high-quality commissioning of facilities, strive to increase labor productivity and the economic efficiency of construction production, and struggle persistently to bring the achievements of scientific and technical progress into operation and to step up the thrift policy. Widen the scale of socialist competition for the successful completion of plan targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan and for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Long live the USSR, our great motherland!

Long live the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION WORK

PM131250 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Finish the 5-Year Plan With Shock Work"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, together with the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union Central Committee, have summed up the results of socialist competition among military construction workers in the first half of 1985.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the directives and recommendations of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, working people at military construction projects and workers at industrial enterprises and planning and apartment operating organizations and institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense are stepping up their contribution to the implementation of the tasks set by the party of accelerating production intensification and improving output and work quality. Comprehensive programs for building up labor productivity, reducing output prime cost, improving planning and management, and introducing team forms of organizing labor and saving material, fuel, and energy resources are being consistently implemented. Work is under way to further strengthen state, military, and labor discipline.

Extensively launching socialist competition to worthily greet the 27th CPSU congress, military construction workers have fulfilled the state plan for the commissioning of fixed capital, the volume of construction and installation work, and the targeted tasks and socialist pledges for the first 6 months. Labor productivity growth was 2.9 percent, compared to the planned 2.8 percent. The target set for reducing construction prime cost has been fulfilled. The program of planning and surveying work has been fully implemented.

High production indicators in socialist competition have been achieved by the construction workers of the Moscow and Belorussian Military Districts.

Along with the largely positive assessment of work in the first 6 months, it is noted that the state of affairs in capital construction is improving only slowly and that serious shortcomings and unutilized reserves and potential exist. Owing to a low level of production organization, certain enterprises and construction projects are not operating smoothly, are failing to cope with the fulfillment of the set targets, are not introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production, and are making poor use of construction machines and equipment and motor transport. Actual construction times at many projects exceed the norms. Sufficiently effective measures to strengthen military, labor, planning, and executive discipline and to observe safety regulations are not being taken everywhere.

The collectives of construction directorates in the Odessa Military District and the Northern Fleet and the organizations and enterprises headed by Comrades E. Borisov, G. Glazunov, V. Dukhin, L. Tyurikhov, and V. Gorokhov are resolving only poorly the tasks of resolutely strengthening discipline and law and order.

The plan targets have not been fulfilled by collectives of the construction directorates of the Urals Military District and the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets and the organizations headed by Comrades V. Donskov, V. Kenzhibayev, and P. Fedchenko.

A number of collectives of the construction directorates of the Transbaykal, Baltic, Volga, and Siberian Military Districts, the Moscow Air Defense District, and the Pacific Fleet and the organizations headed by Comrades A. Borisenko, V. Zhutkin, and N. Nebolsin failed to cope with the set targets in terms of certain indicators.

The main aims of competition in the precongress period are: to seek out and bring into play all reserves for increasing the efficiency of production and switching it onto the intensive path of development; to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress into progress into practice more rapidly; and to step up the struggle for economies and thrift, strong state, military, and labor discipline, and the instilling of proper order at each workplace.

The complex and responsible tasks facing military contruction workers this year require the further concentration of the efforts of construction site chiefs, commanders, political organs, engineering and technical workers, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations on increasing the efficiency and quality of construction production in every possible way. They must introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, create a proper production base, and use all reserves and potential for further increasing labor productivity. The questions of preparing construction projects and the housing and barracks stock for work under winter conditions require unremitting attention.

It is necessary to disseminate front-ranking experience more persistently, to continue to create enlarged comprehensive and integral process teams working on single job schedules, and to step up party concern for educating well-qualified cadres and improving living and working conditions for personnel at construction organizations and units and construction industry enterprises.

Under present conditions the further raising of the responsibility of leading cadres for the fulfillment of production plans, for the strengthening in every possible way of military and labor discipline, organization, and order and the strict observance of safety regulations, and for the achievement of the highest results with the least expenditure is of particular importance.

The USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union Central Committee express firm confidence that the personnel of military construction units, planning and scientific research organizations, and industrial enterprises and apartment operating organs will augment their efforts in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor successes.